

HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS of 1863

25TH ANNIVERSARY

*With the Compliments of
the Class Secretary.*

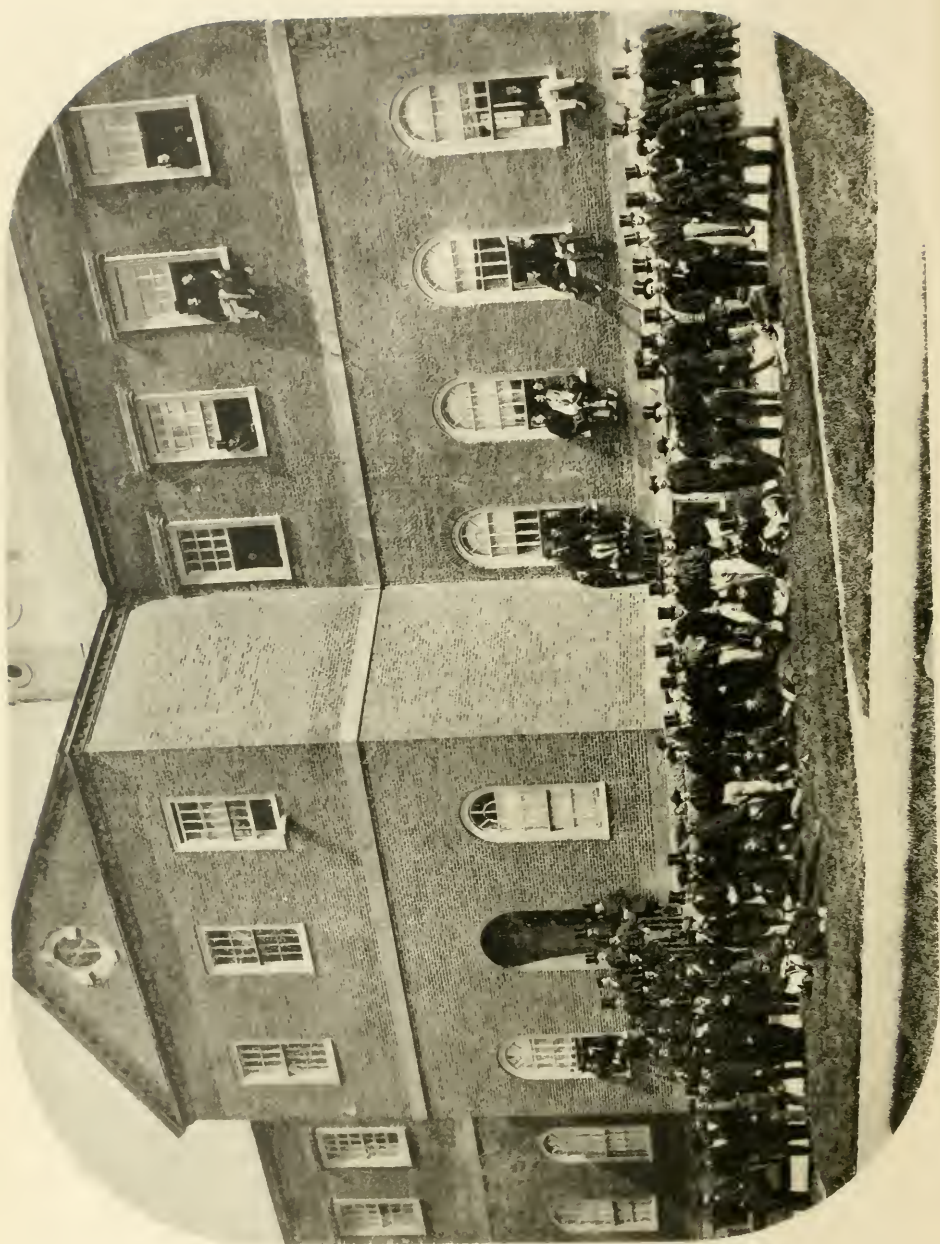


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THE CLASS OF 1863.

*Long years ago, united heart and band,
They issued from these walls, a youthful band,
With manly courage and with honest hearts.
On Life's wide stage they played their various parts :
All strove alike, with powers some more, some less ;
And all deserved, while some achieved, success.*

CLASS POEM.



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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF
THE CLASS OF 1863
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE,

JUNE, 1863, TO JUNE, 1888.



PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE CLASS.

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CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN WILSON AND SON.
University Press.
1888.

Class Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Class Secretary.*

CLIFFORD CROWNINSHIELD WATERS.

EDWARD BANGS DREW.

HENRY FITCH JENKS.

TO THE CLASS OF 1863.

THIS Report covers the whole period of twenty-five years since our graduation. The last Report was issued in 1883. Copies of former Reports are now scarce, and those of 1875 are exhausted. It seemed to me, therefore, a fitting occasion, on this Twenty-fifth Anniversary, to condense all former Reports and include them in this present volume, and thus make the record complete.

In response to my printed circular of March 1, 1888, asking for information, out of one hundred and two living graduates I have received answers or reports from all; and out of seventeen who were members of the class during a part of the course, I have received answers from sixteen.

During the last five years we have lost by death LUNT and MORIARTY; and among those who were in the class for a portion of the course, RYAN and HASLETT. I have followed the precedent adopted in my last Report, and included portraits of these deceased classmates in this volume.

The frontispiece, or Class Group, will show how much older we were in 1863 than we are to-day. The Memorial Window is an excellent reproduction from the cartoons as originally drawn. Changes were afterwards made in the lower panels, but they were made too late to be copied for this Report. The picture of Memorial Hall is introduced to show more

vividly to absent members where the Memorial Window is placed, and also as an example of the many magnificent buildings which have been erected at Cambridge during the last twenty-five years. The statue of John Harvard finds an appropriate place in any Harvard Report. The portraits of Lunt, Moriarty, Ryan, and Haslett, the Class Group, and the Memorial Window are heliotypes, printed by the Helio-type Printing Company of Boston, from negatives taken by different photographers. The picture of the statue of John Harvard is an albertype, printed by the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company from a negative taken by themselves.

It may not be possible or desirable, in the future, to print such elaborate Reports, or to issue them so frequently. There are some who care very little for them, although there are many who take great interest in them. I was urgently requested, however, to make this a full Report, and it seemed to me proper to do so on this anniversary. This Report may not be so amusing or entertaining as some former ones, but I trust it will have a more permanent value, and will add to the enjoyment of our gathering on this TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

ARTHUR LINCOLN,
Class Secretary.

Boston, June 27, 1888.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MEMBERS OF THE CLASS	11
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS	13
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS DURING A PART OF THE COURSE ONLY	199
SUMMARY :	
Occupations, etc.	219
Marriages	220
Births	223
Deaths	230
Masters of Arts	231
Class Meetings	231
The Statue of John Harvard	245
The Class Fund	246
The Class Subscription Fund	247
The Memorial Window	247
The Harvard Memorial Fund	252
ADDRESSES	253
CLASS SONG	257

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS.

Amory, Charles Walter		French, John Davis Williams	
Amory, Robert		Frothingham, Benjamin Thompson	
Appleton, Nathan		Frothingham, William	
Ayres, Marshall		*Fullerton, Payson Perrin	*1877
Bagley, Charles Hazlett		Furness, Charles Eliot	
Bailey, Andrew Jackson, 1869		Gillet, Joseph Anthony	
Baxter, George Lewis		Goodwin, Frank	
Bishop, Thomas Wetmore		Green, Adolphus Williamson	
Blair, Albert		Green, John Orne	
Boit, Edward Darley		Greenhalge, Frederic Thomas, 1870	
Bowditch, Charles Pickering		Greenough, William	
*Boynton, Winthrop Perkins,		Grew, Edward Sturgis	
1864	*1864	Hall, John Dean	
*Brooks, Frederick	*1874	Hammond, Walter Whitney, 1864	
Brown, John Murray		Harris, Thomas Robinson, 1867	
Brown, Melvin		Haseltine, Albert Chevalier	
Clarke, Haswell Cordis, 1867		Hassam, John Tyler	
Cobb, Frederick		Hayes, Alexander Ladd	
Comte, Auguste		*Heaton, Charles William	*1869
*Crane, William Dwight, 1864	*1864	Higginson, Francis Lee, 1868	
Cromwell, Frederic		Higginson, Samuel Storrow	
Cross, Thaddeus Marshall Brooks		Horton, John Marvin	
Curtin, Jeremiah		Howland, William Monefeldt	
Dabney, George Stackpole		*Hubbard, William Guptill	*1865
Daniell, Moses Grant		*Hun, Edward Reynolds	*1880
*Davis, Samuel Craft	*1874	Hutchins, Edgar Adelbert	
Denny, Clarence Holbrook		Jackson, Charles Cabot	
Drew, Edward Bangs		Jenks, Henry Fitch	
Edwards, Henderson Josiah		*Jenks, William Furness	*1881
Emerson, Charles, 1867		Jones, George Seneca, 1864	
*Etheridge, Locke	*1865	Kidder, Edward Hartwell	
Evans, Samuel Edwards		Kilbreth, James Truesdell	
Fairchild, Charles Stebbins		Knapp, Arthur Mason	
Field, William Gibson		Langdon, Francis Eustis	
Fiske, John		Lathrop, William Henry	
Foster, Charles Marsh		Lawrence, Arthur	
Freeman, John Williams			

Lincoln, Arthur		Putnam, William Harrington	
*Linder, William	*1872	Rand, John Howard	
Lombard, Josiah		Shattuck, George Brune	
Loring, Francis Caleb		Sheldon, Henry Newton	
*Lunt, Henry	*1887	Shreve, Octavius Barrell	
Marden, Francis Alexander		Smith, Clement Lawrence	
Marsh, Francis		Stackpole, William	
Marston, Elias Hutchins, 1881		Stetson, Edward Gray	
*Marvine, Edward Charles	*1878	*Stevens, Edward Lewis, 1864	*1865
Mason, Amos Lawrence		*Taber, Henry Arnold	*1868
Mixer, George		Tomlinson, George Samuel	
*Moriarty, Joseph Mosely	*1888	Townsend, Henry Elmer	
Morison, George Shattuck		Tuck, Henry	
Morse, James Herbert		Verplanck, Robert Newlin	
Nichols, William		Wales, Benjamin Read, 1864	
Owen, Roscoe Palmer		Warren, Horace Winslow	
Palmer, William Henry		Warren, John Collins	
Pearce, James Lewis		Waters, Clifford Crowninshield	
Peck, Thomas Bellows, 1864		*Webb, Michael Shepard	*1872
Perry, James Leonard		Weld, Charles Stuart Faucheraud	
Pillsbury, William Low		Wheeler, Edmund Souder	
Pingree, David		Wheeler, Moses Dillon, 1867	
*Post, Albert Kintzing, 1868	*1872	White, William Augustus	
Pratt, Herbert James		Winthrop, John	*18 + 102 = 120

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS DURING A PART OF THE COURSE ONLY.

Allen, Frederick Baylies		*Haslett, Sullivan	*1887
Allyn, John		Howe, Franklin Theodore	
Almy, John Page		*Huidekoper, Herman John	*1868
*Barker, Augustus	*1863	Jones, William Frederic	
Barnard, John Clark		Léve, Adolphus Maximilian	
Bellows, Josiah Grahme		Lombard, Josiah Stickney	
*Blake, Marshall William	*1872	Richardson, William Priestley	
*Boyd, Charles Malcolm	*1864	*Ryan, William Aurelius	*1886
*Brown, Henry French	*1863	*Sewall, Moses Bartlett	*1860
Dinsmoor, George Reid		*Stevens, Gorham Phillips	*1862
*Dunn, Horace Sargent	*1862	Strong, John Lorrimer Graham	
Eustis, Cartwright		*Turner, George Henry	*1861
Fearing, Charles Frederic		*Van Bokkelen, John Frink Smith	
Going, Henry Barrett			*1863
Gould, Arthur Frederic		Ward, Edmund Augustus	
*Gould, Samuel Shelton	*1862	*Washburn, Thomas Jefferson	*1866
			*14 + 17 = 31
Whole number			151

* Deceased.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1863.

CHARLES WALTER AMORY, son of William [Harv. 1823] and Anna (Sears) Amory, was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and at the school of Messrs. Lane and Lovering in Cambridge.

April 9, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. He was captured by the enemy, July 6, 1864, and paroled from Charleston, Oct. 1, 1864, having been promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 9, 1864. He rejoined his regiment at Winchester, Va., Dec. 27, 1864, marched with Sheridan during the following spring, and was promoted to captain June 16, 1865. He passed in review before the President and General Grant in Washington, and was mustered out August 1, 1865.

He sailed for Europe, Oct. 11, 1865, and on his return was for a while with Haughton, Perkins, and Co., dry-goods dealers, Boston. Jan. 1, 1868, he formed a copartnership with Henry C. Wainwright, under the style of Wainwright and Amory, for the purpose of transacting business as brokers in stocks, etc., at 40 State Street, Boston. He made another visit to Europe in 1873. In February, 1880, he was elected treasurer of the Amory Manufacturing Company,

and, Oct. 4, 1882, treasurer of the Langdon Manufacturing Company; which positions he still holds, with offices at 50 State Street, Boston.

He was married, Oct. 23, 1867, by Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, to Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of George Gardner, of Boston. He has a son, William, born Sept. 19, 1869; a daughter, Clara Gardner, born Jan. 3, 1872; a son, George Gardner, born June 22, 1874; and a daughter, Dorothy, born July 17, 1878.

ROBERT AMORY, son of James Sullivan and Mary Copley (Greene) Amory, was born in Boston, May 3, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He resided in Newton, Mass., for some time after graduation, and then removed to Longwood (Brookline), Mass., to practise medicine. He took the regular course at the Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. in July, 1866. October, 1866, to September, 1867, he spent abroad in the study of his profession. He resided in Paris, attended the hospitals, and studied especially the action of drugs upon animals under MM. Bergeron and Magnan,—the former, secretary of the Biological Society of Paris; the latter, resident physician at L'Asile Centrale des Aliénés. He was an *externe* at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He travelled in France and Switzerland.

In April, 1868, he instituted at the Harvard Medical School, with the authority of Dr. Edward H. Clarke, a class for the study of the physiological action of drugs on animals. In November, 1869, he opened a laboratory at 16 La Grange Street, Boston, for the reception of a class to continue this special study of medicine, and conducted the investigations of three different classes of medical students. In June, 1872, he was appointed, by the trustees of Bowdoin College, lecturer on physiology at the Medical School of Maine. The following year he was appointed full professor of physiology

at the same school, which is placed under the charge of the trustees of Bowdoin College. In June, 1874, he resigned this position, to devote himself more closely to the practice of his profession.

He was appointed medical examiner under the law (revised) concerning medical examiners, and, with the assistance of Dr. Hosmer, organized the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, the chief object of which was to support the new law, as well as to offer mutual assistance in the education of medical examiners. For the first two years he was recording secretary, and for the last two years president, of this Society; and while president he vacated his commission in the spring of 1882, because he intended passing his summers out of the State. During the spring of 1883 he travelled in the Southwest and West.

He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the First Battalion of Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, July 28, 1875, and was discharged April 28, 1876; was commissioned surgeon in the First Battalion of Cavalry, August 14, 1876; was appointed medical director, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Eben Sutton commanding the Second Brigade, August 15, 1876, and was discharged Dec. 3, 1877. He was again commissioned medical director on General Sutton's staff, May 1, 1878, and resigned and was discharged April 18, 1881.

He has written articles, for the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," on "The Action of Hydrocyanic Acid," "The Physiological Action of Caffein and Thein," "Absinth and Absinthism," "Atropine, its Physiological Action and its Use in Tetanus," etc.; has contributed various articles to the "London Practitioner" and the "New York Medical Journal;" and has read papers before the Massachusetts Medical Society,—one on the "Physiological Action of Bromide of Potassium as determined by Experiment on the Lower Animals and Man." He is the author of "Physiological Action

of Nitrous Oxide on Man and Lower Animals" (James Campbell, 1870); editor of a chapter on "Poisons," in Wharton and Stillé's Medical Jurisprudence, 3d ed. (Kay and Brothe, Philadelphia, 1873); translator of "Lectures on Physiology" by Professor Küss (James Campbell, 1875). He has also done a great deal of writing in connection with the United States Pharmacopœia, etc.; and has, with the assistance of Prof. E. S. Wood, M.D., revised and enlarged the chapters on "Poisons," in Wharton and Stillé's "Medical Jurisprudence," to make the second volume of that work (Philadelphia, 1883). He has also published a treatise on "Electrolysis in Medicine," (William Wood and Co., New York, 1886), etc.

He has performed active service as a member of the school committee for the town of Brookline, and as a trustee of the Brookline Public Library. He has been a councillor and the trial commissioner of the Massachusetts Medical Society from Norfolk County, treasurer of the Boston Medical Society, one of the physicians of the Boston Dispensary, and president of the Norfolk County Medical Society. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston Natural History Society, and the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the New York Therapeutical Society, and associate member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. He was president of the National Decennial Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and a member of its Committee of Revision and Publication. He has been a reporter on the staff of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," on the progress of the therapeutical action of drugs.

He continued to practise his profession in Brookline and Boston, and in the summer at Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., until October, 1887, when he retired from practice and became the general manager for the American Electric Manufacturing Company in New England. He continues to be the

president and general manager of the Brookline Gas Light Company. He resides in the winter in Boston, and in summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

He was married, in St. Paul's Church, Brookline, May 12, 1864, to Marianne Appleton Lawrence, daughter of Amos A. and Sarah E. (Appleton) Lawrence, of Longwood (Brookline); and has a daughter, Alice, born May 8, 1865. His wife died May 15, 1882. He was again married, Sept. 4, 1884, to Katharine Leighton Crehore, daughter of George C. and Lucy C. (Daniel) Crehore, of Boston; and has a son, Robert, born Oct. 23, 1885.

NATHAN APPLETON, son of Nathan and Harriot Coffin (Sumner) Appleton, was born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School and at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, July 30, 1863, and joined the Battery at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock. He was present at the battle of Rappahannock Station, went through the Mine Run campaign, was at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and, on May 25, 1864, was wounded in the right arm by a rebel skirmisher, on the North Anna River. June 19, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant; and, August 25, 1864, he resigned his commission, and was mustered out of service. He immediately sailed for Europe, and passed six months abroad, in France, Italy, Germany, England, and Ireland. March 18, 1865, he was commissioned assistant inspector-general on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, and detailed as acting aide-de-camp to General Wainwright, Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. He was present at Five Forks, the surrender of General Lee, and at the Grand Review in Washington; immediately after which he left the army, although he was not discharged from the Governor's staff till Jan. 5, 1866. He was brevetted captain United States

Volunteers, March 13, 1865. He afterwards purchased a cotton plantation on Edisto Island, S. C.

He has always devoted much time to travelling. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 23, 1866, says: —

“Mr. N. Appleton, of Boston, and . . . had the honor of a presentation to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the previous week. They were cordially received and agreeably entertained by his Majesty, who always takes a great interest in America and Americans.”

He was at one time associated with Bowles Brothers and Co., bankers, in Paris. He returned to this country and made a trip to California in the autumn of 1870, having then been about two years in Europe, hard at work, with an absence of three months in Sweden and Russia, and in Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal, where he was delegate of the Boston Board of Trade. He spent the winter of 1870–71 in New York, Boston, Washington, and on his plantation in South Carolina. In May, 1871, he went again to Europe, and arrived in Paris about ten days after the downfall of the Commune. Having devoted much time to business and travel in various parts of Europe, he returned to this country in April, 1872, and went again to South Carolina. It was proposed to send him to Congress from that district, but he declined to be a candidate. He went to Europe again in May, 1872, and assisted in organizing the “Joint National Agency, Limited,” of which he was vice-president, and which was to take a large part of the business of Bowles Brothers and Co. He returned to America in August, 1872, and became much engrossed in business affairs.

The beginning of the year 1875 found him in Boston, having just returned, in December, 1874, from another short trip to Europe.

He was much interested in the question of funding the debt of the United States at a low rate of interest, and wrote various articles upon the subject. He wrote an open letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. B. F. Bristow, dated Jan. 1,

1875, on the subject of our finances, recommending especially the adoption of the metric system in coinage, the funding of the national debt at four per cent, and the gradual resumption of specie payment on the plan adopted by Ricardo in England many years ago. This letter attracted some attention and comment in the press.

He was much interested in the proposed Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia; and his first public speech was in favor of it, at a meeting held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, April 21, 1875. He was an agent for the Centennial Board of Finance.

April 29, 1875, the International Code Committee and Council appointed him a delegate to the conference of "The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations," to be held at The Hague, in September, 1875.

After attending the Centennial celebrations of Lexington and Bunker Hill, he went to Europe, June 19, 1875, with the intention of remaining there some time. He was present at the dinner of the Cobden Club at Greenwich, in July, 1875, and spoke strongly in favor of free trade, in which he was a firm believer, especially for the United States.

He went with A. Caubert to Lyons, France, and, August 11, 1875, addressed the Syndical Chamber of Silk Manufacturers on the advantages of their being well represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition. He attended, as an American delegate, the congress of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, held at The Hague, took an active part in their proceedings, and wrote a report on international coinage. He spent the winter of 1875-76 in London and Paris, and wrote many letters for the Boston "Globe," the most interesting of which was an account of a call he made with his brother, Thomas G. Appleton, on Carlyle.

He returned to Boston in June, 1876, desirous of taking an active part in the coming presidential campaign as an ardent

Republican. He was a member of the Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Republican Organization, and spoke on the stump several times, and aided the cause by his pen. At this time he joined the Boston Free Trade Club, and took part in many of its discussions.

In May, 1877, he was commissioned captain of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was mustered out in December, 1879. He was elected commander of Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., December, 1876, and held the position for two years. May 14, 1877, he delivered an address in the Old South Church on the "Star-Spangled Banner," the occasion being the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption, by Congress, of the stars and stripes as the national ensign. Sept. 3, 1877, he presided at a free-trade conference held at Saratoga, N. Y.

Having spent some time in Philadelphia during the summer and fall of 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, he did all in his power, by speaking and writing on the subject, to secure a grand representation of our country at the International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1878.

He had joined the American Metrological Society in 1875, and became a member of the American Metric Bureau in 1876, of which he was elected a director. As a member of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he was appointed a delegate to attend the International Congress to be opened in Paris, July 15, 1878. He took an active part in the deliberations of the Congress, and served on the Committee on Legislation, which drew up an international code, to be adopted by all such societies in the world. He proposed as an emblem of union a star, which the Marquis de Ginestous, vice-president of the Paris Society, moved should be of gold on an azure field. This was selected by the Congress, and is now everywhere known as the badge of union of the Societies for the Protection of Animals.

During the summer of 1878, that of the Paris Exposition,

meetings were held in behalf of a Franco-American treaty of commerce, — a movement set on foot by M. Menier and organized by M. Léon Chotteau. He was one of the American delegates and chairman of the American sub-committee to propose resolutions, and aided in drawing up the basis on which a reciprocal treaty could be framed. He was one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress of Industry and Commerce, and a delegate to the International Congress of Weights, Measures, and Coinage, both of which were held at the Trocadero. He attended another international congress as a delegate from the American Geographical Society, that of Commercial Geography, September 23–28, held also at the Trocadero; and at his request was assigned to the committee to discuss the question of a canal across the American isthmus. It was then and there that Henry Browne offered a resolution to the effect that the American isthmus had been sufficiently surveyed to enable a competent congress to decide which was the best route for a ship canal, and requesting Ferdinand de Lesseps to call such an international congress together at his convenience. Appleton asked the privilege of seconding this resolution, as the only American present at the meeting; and it was passed unanimously.

The call for the Congress was issued on Jan. 1, 1879, and it met in Paris on May 15 of that year. He attended it as delegate of the American Geographical Society and the United States Board of Trade, while he also received a personal invitation from M. de Lesseps. On organizing, he was elected president of the second committee, that treating of commercial and economical questions. The Congress voted by a very large majority in favor of a tide-level canal at Panama, and M. de Lesseps at once undertook forming the company for its execution. On July 21, 1879, Appleton was officially appointed general agent of the company for the United States. The first attempt at a subscription did not succeed; and so M. de Lesseps went first to the Isthmus, and then to New

York, where Appleton joined him. They travelled together to Washington, San Francisco, and back by Chicago and Boston, making speeches in the different cities. The next effort for a subscription was a tremendous success, the entire capital of sixty million dollars being covered three times. This was in the autumn of 1880; and when the company was regularly organized, on March 3, 1881, Appleton was made its commercial agent for the United States.

He formed, or revived, a Society for the Protection of Animals, at Newport, during the summer of 1882, and was elected president. Feb. 20, 1883, he left New York for Colon, to see the progress made on the Panama Canal, and was absent about five weeks in all. He has been one of the Loan Committee for the preservation of the Old South Church in Boston. He was a director of the American Tropical Telephone Company. He was also a director of the Foreign Exhibition Association, opened in Boston, Sept. 3, 1883, this date being the centennial of the signing in Paris of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America; and did much active work in its behalf, presiding on Thanksgiving Day at the banquet which was given especially for the French colony in Boston and other places, including Canada. He went to Europe again in 1884. In 1885 he made an extensive tour in South America and Yucatan; and in Rio de Janeiro he delivered an address on the Panama Canal before the Brazilian branch of the Lisbon Geographical Society, of which he was elected a corresponding member. He visited the Panama Canal on his way home, and was back again in Boston in November of that year. February, 1886, he went again to the Isthmus, at the invitation of M. de Lesseps, to meet him and a party of delegates from various countries. After another inspection of the canal he returned with De Lesseps to France, where he remained nearly a year, with visits to other places,—England, Belgium, Pau, and the Riviera. After a short trip to Boston in

March, 1887, he returned to Paris, where, with a visit to Germany and Aix-les-Bains, he remained until September, 1887. In the spring of 1886 he wrote a report of his last two visits to the canal, which he sent to the American Geographical Society.

He is a member of E. W. Kinsley Post 113 G. A. R., a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, a member of the American Metrological Society, the Tariff Reform League of Boston, the Civil Service Reform Association of Boston, and the International Copyright Association.

In 1870 he published a pamphlet entitled "Europe and America in 1870;" also a translation of a French play called "A Mysterious Kiss;" in 1871, a translation, and adaptation to the American stage, of a French play called "Reconciliation." He has printed an original comedy entitled "Exchange," and has contributed various articles to the newspapers and magazines; among others, an article on "Republics in the Old World," in "Old and New," August, 1873. In 1877 he printed an original comedy in five acts, called "Centennial Movement." He has written a story called "Harry Ashton's Râmbles," and translated from the French a long work entitled "The Souvenirs of Madame Le Brun."

He was married, in Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1887, by Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston, to Jeannette Maria Ovington, daughter of Edward Judson and Maria Newman (Lewis) Ovington.

MARSHALL AYRES, son of Marshall and Hannah (Lombard) Ayres, was born in Griggsville, Ill., Feb. 20, 1839. He fitted for college with Mr. William H. Brooks [Harv. 1827] in Boston, and with Rev. Henry M. Tupper in Griggsville.

Having been book-keeper, receiving and paying teller, successively, in the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, from April, 1864, to June, 1866, he became a member of the firm of

Josiah Lombard and Co., commission merchants in Chicago, — the branch house, in that city, of the New York house of Lombard, Stevens, and Co. He then removed to New York City, and engaged in the business of the refining of crude petroleum into illuminating gas. He has been a partner in business, since he went to New York, with classmate Lombard, now under the firm name of Lombard, Ayres, and Co.

He was married, June 11, 1868, to Louise Adelaide Sanderson, daughter of Levi Sanderson, of Galesburg, Ill. His wife died Sept. 2, 1887. He has had six children, — Mary Louise, born July 5, 1869; Winifred, born July 21, 1871; Charles Marshall, born Oct. 7, 1872, who died July 13, 1873; Margorie, born August 18, 1874; Loraine, born August 13, 1876, who died May 10, 1877; and Mildred, born May 12, 1879.

CHARLES HAZLETT BAGLEY, son of Michael Hodge and Margaret Lydia (Hazlett) Bagley, was born in Meadville, Penn., Sept. 17, 1842. He fitted for college with Mr. Daniel A. Gleason [Harv. 1856].

Having served as a private in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, from June to August, 1863, he returned to Meadville and superintended an oil-refinery for some time. Afterwards he obtained a situation in the office of a paymaster on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, where he remained till October, 1864, and then went to Philadelphia to act as assistant in the office of Dr. C. Neidhard, a homœopathic physician. During the winter of 1865-66 he attended the course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, intending to graduate at that allopathic school and then take a course at the Homœopathic College. After his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he gave up the study of medicine to engage in other business, and finally began the study of dentistry. Having been graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery,

Philadelphia, he began the practice of dentistry at Denver City, Col., where he now resides.

He has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Dental Society, president and secretary of the Lake Erie Dental Association, and secretary of the Rocky Mountain Dental Society.

ANDREW JACKSON BAILEY, son of Barker and Alice (Ayers) Bailey, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 18, 1840. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School.

He served as a private in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from April 20 to August 1, 1861; then returned to Cambridge, but left again during the Senior year. He was afterwards second lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from July 18 to Nov. 16, 1864. He received his degree in 1869.

He was for some time clerk of the Police Court of Charlestown, and has practised law in that city and in Boston. He entered into partnership with classmates Nichols and Owen, and had an office at 27 Tremont Row, Boston.

He has been a member and president of the City Council of Charlestown, and a member of the School Committee of Charlestown. He has also been president of the Common Council of Boston. He has been for several years, and is now, the City Solicitor of Boston. He has been in both branches of the General Court of Massachusetts, as Representative and Senator.

He was married, Jan. 19, 1869, to Abby V. Getchell, daughter of John Getchell, of Charlestown.

GEORGE LEWIS BAXTER, son of William W. and Ann E. (Weld) Baxter, was born in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 21, 1842. He fitted for college at the Quincy High School.

Immediately after leaving Cambridge he began to teach in a private school in Boston; and in April, 1864, was appointed principal of the Reading High School, where he taught till

December, 1864. He then took charge of the Plymouth High School, and continued to be its principal until July, 1867, when he accepted the appointment of principal of the Somerville High School, at Somerville, Mass., which position he still holds.

He was married, July 18, 1872, to Ida F. Paul, daughter of William Paul, of Somerville. He had a son, George Lewis, born May 16, 1873, who died August 4, 1874. He has a second son, Gregory Paul, born March 3, 1876.

THOMAS WETMORE BISHOP, son of Henry C. and Sophia (Gove) Bishop, was born in Boston, August 27, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He studied divinity for two years at the Divinity School in Cambridge, and in the fall of 1865 went to the Andover Theological Seminary; but in the spring of 1866 sailed for the Mediterranean. In March, 1868, he completed his three years of theological study,—the first two at the Divinity School in Cambridge, and the last one at the Andover Theological Seminary, under Professor Park, whose lectures on "Systematic Theology" he was desirous of attending.

He became pastor of the Methodist Society at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; and after a pastorate of three years (the full term of service allowed the ministry in the Methodist Church), and after seeing his society gathered in a new church, being out of health, and, with a view to restoring it, in April, 1871, he took the pastorate of a new society just forming in that part of Northampton, Mass., called Florence. After a service of two years there, during which the foundations of a new church were laid, he took charge, in April, 1873, of the Memorial Methodist Church connected with the classical seminary at Wilbraham, Mass., which is the oldest Methodist Episcopal educational institution in this country, and completed his pastorate of three years there.

He was subsequently appointed pastor of the Methodist

Episcopal Church at Watertown, Mass., and remained there three years. During his residence there he was chosen a member of the School Board. In the spring of 1879 he became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newtonville, Mass., and remained there for the ensuing three years, when, in the spring of 1882, he was chosen Registrar of Boston University, which position he reluctantly accepted, and held for one year, enjoying the duties fairly well. He then returned to his profession, and was appointed pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass., in April, 1883. He remained in Springfield three years. During that pastorate a young men's class was formed for Bible study, which reached the gratifying membership of one hundred and fourteen; and this has led to the formation of similar classes in other churches. He was elected a director in the School for the Training of Christian Workers at Springfield, in 1886. He then removed to Salem, Mass., "where the witches once held high carnival. The city has been exorcised of them; and the witch pins, the witch prison, and witch hill where the condemned witches were hung, alone remain as silent witnesses of a strange delusion." He is now in Salem, pastor of the Wesley Church, the largest in membership of any in that city. The Society is about erecting a new and commodious place of worship. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association of Salem.

In June, 1871, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He is a member of the Eclectic Society of that University.

ALBERT BLAIR, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Blair, was born in Kinderhook, Ill., Oct. 16, 1840. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

After graduation he was for some time at Macon, Mo., as agent of the North Missouri Railroad, studying law at the

same time. In the spring of 1866 he attended the Law School at Cambridge, but returned to Macon to begin the practice of the law. He went to St. Louis early in 1876, and has been a practising lawyer there ever since. During the existence of the Bankrupt Law his legal business was principally in that branch of the law. Later he gave a good deal of attention to the promotion of the American Brake Company, a company that proposes to furnish railroads with a system of automatic brakes for *freight* trains, and more recently has devoted himself principally to the law of corporations and patents.

He has been a member of the Choral Society, Chess Club, McCullough Dramatic Club, and University Club of St. Louis.

EDWARD DARLEY BOIT, son of Edward Darley [Harv. 1834] and Jane Parkinson (Hubbard) Boit, was born in Boston, May 16, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He began the study of the law at the Law School in Cambridge, in September, 1863, which he continued there, and also in the office of George S. Hillard, in Boston, until March 16, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar. He sailed for Europe with his family, April 11, 1866. He returned from abroad, May 23, 1867, and opened an office at 2 Pemberton Square, Boston. He continued to reside in Boston, and in Newport, R. I., until the autumn of 1872, when he again went to Europe with his family. He has since spent much time in travel and study, and of late years has devoted himself to painting. He has studied in Paris, has been a pupil of M. Français, and exhibited many times in the Paris Salon, and in the Exposition Universelle of 1878. In December, 1880, an exhibition of his water colors and oil paintings was opened at Noyes and Blakeslee's, in

Boston. There have been several similar exhibitions of his in Boston. In June, 1886, he returned with his family to this country, but has recently gone to Europe again to remain indefinitely.

He was married, at Christ Church, Cambridge, by Bishop Eastburn, June 16, 1864, to Mary Louisa Cushing, daughter of the late John P. Cushing, of Belmont, Mass. He has had six children, — Edward Darley, born May 13, 1865, who died April 7, 1888; John Cushing, born Oct. 1, 1866, who died March 16, 1867; Florence Dumaresq, born May 6, 1868; Jane Hubbard, born Jan. 17, 1870; Mary Louisa, born June 5, 1874; and Julia Overing, born Nov. 15, 1877.

CHARLES PICKERING BOWDITCH, son of Jonathan Ingersoll [A.M. Harv. 1849, LL.D. 1886] and Lucy Orne (Nichols) Bowditch, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, May 23, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant, June 7, 1863; and captain, June 29, 1863. Jan. 7, 1864, he became captain in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and was discharged, on resignation, on account of disability contracted in service, August 23, 1864. He then spent some time in digging oil-wells in Pennsylvania, and took charge of some estates in New York State, residing at Geneseo, N. Y. In November, 1872, he removed from Geneseo to Boston, where he has since resided, and has had charge of various estates as trustee, attorney, etc., at 28 State Street.

From Oct. 1, 1883, to Dec. 1, 1886, he was vice-president of the American Bell Telephone Company. In the summer of 1886 he made a trip to England and Scotland; and in the early part of 1888, another to Mexico and Yucatan. He wrote an article on "Negro Songs from Barbados," printed in "The Folk-Lore Journal," Vol. V. Part II. London, 1887.

He was married at Lenox, Mass., June 7, 1866, by Rev.

Henry Neill, to Cornelia Rockwell, daughter of Julius Rockwell, of Lenox. He has had five children, — Cornelia, born June 12, 1867; Lucy Rockwell, born August 24, 1868; Katharine Putnam, born April 13, 1870; Edith, born April 29, 1872, who died in the September following; and Ingersoll, born May 31, 1875.

* WINTHROP PERKINS BOYNTON, son of Perkins and Mary Anne (Simonds) Boynton, was born in Boston, August 29, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and with Mr. Edwin Hale Abbot [Harv. 1855].

He received his degree in 1864. Immediately after Class Day he made personal application to the State authorities for a military commission; but being disregarded, he began the study of "Hardee's Tactics," and happening to pay a visit to his intimate friend Crane, who was then in camp at Readville with his regiment, the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteers, he offered to assist in drilling the men, in order, as he intended, so to perfect himself in tactics, that he might yet gain the coveted commission in some new regiment. His teaching was so successful, and his earnestness so apparent (he had remained in camp several days in this voluntary service without sending word of his doings to his parents), that Colonel Hallowell sent for him, and offered to aid in procuring him a commission in that very regiment. He was commissioned second lieutenant July 8, 1863. This was the consummation of a long-cherished wish to enter the service of his country; and he was well qualified, both physically and morally, to assume a position of such importance. The nation still questioned the expediency of enlisting black men in the army; and it wanted firm, conscientious men like Boynton, to take care of and to drill and lead them. Though slim, he was marked for superior strength and power of endurance. He was unacquainted with fear; and his deep religious nature,

his settled conviction of the justice of the nation's cause, his sympathy with the negro race, his unselfishness, and control of all evil impulses, such as avarice and anger, were his qualifications for this most responsible post. And he did not fail, whether in keeping the good-will of the men towards himself, or in repressing the inclination to mutiny during those long months while Congress neglected their claim for equal pay with other soldiers, or in being truly a leader to his men in battle. And when at last he fell, it was farther in advance of his men than they dared follow him.

He was in camp during the winter of 1863-64, on Folly Island, off Charleston. He wrote cheerful, and even witty, letters to his friends, and employed much of his leisure time in reading, having standard works occasionally sent him from home. He was promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 21, 1863. In February, 1864, he was engaged at Olustee, Fla., where the Fifty-fifth covered the retreat of our repulsed forces. He was again engaged in battle in capturing, with a small detachment, a fort on James Island, July 3, 1864. He and Crane were in the same company, until Boynton was put in charge of Captain Goodwin's company, to allow the latter a furlough for recovery from a severe wound. To this arduous trust he proved fully equal, and rose constantly in the estimation of his fellow-officers.

He was commissioned captain, Nov. 23, 1864; but before the news of his last promotion could have reached him, he fell in the repulse of the Federal troops from a battery at Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. He was charging at the head of the company (Company D), of which he held temporary command; and being struck in the side, he fell, but rose again, and led the men on. While waving his sword and shouting encouragement to the soldiers, he was again struck, in the neck, and killed. The line was repulsed, and his body never was recovered.

Crane fell during the same action and at about the same

time. When this terrible news reached Boston, the bitterest grief came upon the families and friends of these brave, noble officers. Efforts were made to recover the bodies, but they were fruitless.

A meeting of the class was held at the Parker House, Boston, Dec. 17, 1864, to take such action as might be deemed expedient in relation to their deaths. Drew paid a worthy tribute to their memory. Bowditch spoke in high terms of the military capacity of Crane, whom he had met in the service. The following resolutions, prepared by Drew, were adopted:—

Whereas, the all-loving Father, who seeth not as man seeth, has taken our beloved classmates, Captain W. D. Crane and Lieutenant W. P. Boynton, from the noblest earthly duty to a nobler labor above, —

Resolved, That while we bow with submissive trust to the dispensation of an omniscient Providence, we cannot but deplore the loss to our country's service of these earnest, brave, devoted hearts, qualified by long culture for governing men with firmness and kindness, and for inspiring in all around them an obedience to duty and an ardent patriotism like their own.

Resolved, That we recall with pride, mingled now with grief and the sad sense of irreparable loss, the lofty example and Christian character of our classmates during our long, intimate connection with them; their faithfulness in study; their warm kindliness of spirit; their manly purity of speech and heart; their self-forgetting service of others; their refined taste for books, and for the beauty of Nature; and their consistent, religious love of God and of man.

Resolved, That we tender our warm sympathy to their sorrowing parents and friends, together with the consolation that comes from the purity of their lives and the noble manner of their deaths. In youth, they have done more than the work of ripe manhood, and are welcomed now to the benediction of heaven.

Memorial services were held in commemoration of Boynton, in the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church (of which he was a member), Dec. 25, 1864. The sermon preached on the occasion by Rev. O. T. Walker, together with hymns, and extracts

from the papers, were published in pamphlet form, and distributed among friends and classmates. Thus nobly lived and bravely died the first members our class had lost since graduation.

A tribute to the memory of Crane and Boynton appears in an extract from a letter of Colonel Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, dated Dec. 19, 1864. (See Crane, *post.*)

* FREDERICK BROOKS, son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, was born in Boston, August 5, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He was in the service of the Sanitary Commission, at Washington and in Virginia, from October, 1863, to September, 1864. Afterwards he entered the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia. The months of July, August, and September, 1865, he spent establishing and teaching colored schools under the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Association and the Freedmen's Bureau, at Farmville, Va. He was admitted to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, June 21, 1866. He took charge of St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 9, 1866, and was ordained to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Nov. 7, 1866. He resigned his charge in Des Moines, Nov. 19, 1867, and became settled over St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued in parish and missionary work until his death.

His work, however, was by no means confined to the duties immediately connected with his parish. He added to them the work of establishing several Mission Chapels; he was editor, from October, 1873, of a church paper, called the "Standard of the Cross;" he was deputy to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, from his own diocese; and the work in which he was especially interested at the time of his death was the establishment of a classical school in Cleveland, and it was in the interests of this project that

he took the journey which cost his life. The school which he founded was called the "Brooks School."

The circumstances of his death are given in the accompanying letter to one of his church-wardens from a friend in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1874.

F. H. DEVEREUX, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR, — I have indeed sad news to send to you, and through you to the parish of the late Rev. Frederick Brooks. His body was found this morning in the river at Charlestown Bridge. I happened to be at his father's house when the news came, and at once went to see the remains. There was no doubt. He had been in the water since Tuesday evening.

He came on from Cleveland, as perhaps you know, to see a young friend who was to have been teacher in the new school which Mr. Brooks was taking an interest in at your city. His father had telegraphed him that his friend was quite ill. He arrived here Monday morning, and from his friend's condition at once decided that it was necessary to find some one else. He saw President Eliot, of Harvard College, and others, and learning of some one at Lowell, who might answer, left his father's house at 3.30 P. M. Tuesday, to go to Lowell, saying he should return that evening.

He was never seen again alive. No one has been heard from yet who saw him to know him. You cannot easily imagine the anxiety and distress of his father and mother during the days of last week. Nothing could be learned in any direction. This morning at 10.30 the news came to the house that a body had been found; and it was he.

The tenders of the drawbridge tell me that Tuesday evening at quarter-past eight, a man fell through the drawbridge of the Boston and Lowell road bridge, and his shouts for help brought them from their little house. The place is one notorious for danger. They told me, "Oh, yes, twenty accidents have happened here." The bridge near by for travel is closed just now for repairs. Coming over the railroad-bridge you walk on broad, smooth, close planking, lulling you into perfect security until you reach the draw, where, without warning, or guard, or anything, especially in the dark, any man, even if not near-sighted, might well fall through.

The bridge men threw a rope, but the rapid tide swept him away. Boats came up, but just too late. He sank. His watch had stopped at 7.30, which was no doubt Cleveland time.

The distress of his poor father and mother is indeed great. His loss among you must be deeply felt. His brothers are just now all away from Boston. His father requested me to write you these few sad details. I beg you to excuse the great haste in which I have written.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR.

He died Sept. 15, 1874. His funeral took place in Emmanuel Church, Boston, Sept. 24, 1874; and his body lies at Mount Auburn. The journals of the day were filled with tributes of respect and love for his memory.

The only foreign journey which he made was in 1872, when he sailed for Europe in July and returned in the following September.

At the annual meeting of the class held on Commencement Day, June 30, 1875, the first meeting after Brooks's death, the Class Secretary presented and read, in behalf of classmate Lawrence, who was absent, the following memorial:—

The Class of 1863, since last Commencement, has met with a great loss. From among its number one of the foremost, both in personal character and mental gifts, has passed away; a life which had done honor to the class, not only in the record of the past, but by its promise for the future, has come to an end in the lamented death of Frederick Brooks.

It has been thought right that, out of affection and respect for his memory, something more than a mere formal set of resolutions should be presented here to-day, and that a brief record of his life and summary of his character should be offered instead.

Brooks was born in Boston, on August 5, 1842. He entered, successively, the Adams Grammar School, the Brimmer School, the English High School, and the Boston Latin School; and having been graduated from the last, passed on into Harvard College. His record here is known to us all.

After graduation, he entered the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, and worked for some time in Washington. In the autumn of 1864 he entered the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia, spending his next summer vacation in the service of the Freedmen's Commission in the work of teaching the blacks.

After graduation, in 1866, at the Divinity School, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1867 accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, continuing in that position until his death, which took place Sept. 15, 1874.

The circumstances of his death are well known. Being desirous of establishing in Cleveland a classical school, and of having a Harvard graduate at its head, he came, with that end in view, to the East, and in pursuit of his object had occasion to go from Boston to Lowell. On his return to Boston, there being some delay just outside of the city, he left the train before it reached the station, and, while walking through the darkness over the railway-track, fell through the open framework of a drawbridge, and was swept away by the current before aid could reach him.

Thus ended the career of one of the best and ablest of our number. We desire to put upon record some expression of our respect for his character, of our admiration of his talents, of our sorrow at his loss.

It is almost needless that among his classmates and fellow-students anything should be said as to his intellectual gifts and moral strength. To us who shared his college days, their record speaks for itself. It is to his career since leaving college that we wish to pay our tribute.

We recognize in his life its *industry*. He proved himself a ceaseless and tireless worker. The student of college days developed, as years went on, into the man of affairs. Not that he fell short of the intellectual promise of his student life. On the contrary, his wealth of scholarship grew and ripened with his years. But he never allowed the indulgence of his studious tastes to detract from the energy of his outward life. He proved himself possessed of executive abilities of a high order, and of ceaseless industry in their employ. As rector of a large and vigorous parish, as one of the founders and editor of a church newspaper, as the originator and supporter of various missionary enterprises, as a ready and efficient helper in every good work which sought his aid and influence, his labors were incessant; and his capacity for work seemed every year to expand in answer to each fresh claim. His life was pre-eminently a working life.

But we recognize not merely its industry. We admire its *breadth* and *liberality*. Brooks was a loyal member of the Episcopal Church, and to the work of its ministry the best energies of his life were given; but neither his work nor his office set a limit to his

sympathies or narrowed the generous breadth of his views. Loyalty with him never degenerated into partisanship, nor in his *office* did he sink the *man*. His manhood was as grand as his intellect was clear and his heart pure. For nobility of mind, for purity of heart, for philanthropy of life, he felt a ready sympathy wherever he might find them. He was, to use the Scripture phrase, "a lover of good men," by whatever name they were called; a friend of good works, whatever might have been their inspiration.

And, lastly, we revere in his life its *consecration*. "*Christo et Ecclesie*," the motto of his college, might well be graven on his tomb. We can trace in his career no thought of self-indulgent ease, no self-seeking ambition, no craving for reputation such as his high abilities might have won for him. His aim was the glory of God, and in the praise of men he found an unlooked and unsought-for reward. Without pretence, without cant, his was the simple dignity of a Christian and consecrated manhood, which, claiming nothing for itself, yet commanded the respect and reverence of all.

We, his classmates, desire to tender to his family the expression of our unfeigned and respectful sympathy with them in their bereavement, and of our sense of the loss which the Church, the community, and the graduates of Harvard have sustained.

We cherish and revere his memory; we prize his example; and we gladly put upon record our belief that the life of no one of our number has done more honor to our class or more good to the world, than the brief, but pure and strong and earnest one of Frederick Brooks.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the memorial be extended upon the class records, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased classmate, as an expression of our sympathy.

The following letter was subsequently received from Brooks's father:—

Boston, July 2, 1875.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, — Please accept our thanks for forwarding us the proceedings of the Class of '63 on the death of our dear son. The sympathy of friends has been very dear to us, but none more so

than that of his classmates, for whom he always felt the greatest attachment.

Will you be kind enough to tender our grateful acknowledgments to his class, and believe me

Your obliged friend,

WILLIAM G. BROOKS.

A window in memory of Brooks has been placed in Trinity Church, Boston. It is in three compartments, each representing a scene in the life of Saint Paul. The upper one represents Saint Paul in early life at the feet of Gamaliel; the middle one is his conversion on the road to Damascus; and the lower shows him in Athens, preaching on Mars Hill, — the whole typifying the life of the great preacher. Upon the upper compartment is the inscription, "Brought up at the feet of Gamaliel;" upon the middle, "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision;" and upon the lower, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." The whole bears an inscription, "In memory of the Rev. Frederick Brooks, born 1842, died 1874." The work is by Henry Holiday, London.

There is also a window to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, which is the church he was in charge of at the time of his death. The subject of this window is "Saint Paul in his farewell to the Ephesian elders at Miletus." This window is by Cottier and Co., of London, and is considered one of the best pieces of their work in this country. There is also a smaller window in the chapel of the same church, which was placed there by the children of the Sunday-school. There is also a brass memorial tablet in the same church.

A volume of Brooks's sermons was printed in Boston, in 1876, with an introduction by his brother, Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks. This volume contains a most excellent portrait of Brooks, a copy of which appeared at the beginning of the Class Secretary's report in 1883.

JOHN MURRAY BROWN, son of James and Mary Ann (Perry) Brown, was born in Watertown, Mass., May 4, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell. *admitted*

He has been with Little, Brown, and Co., booksellers, publishers, and importers, Boston, since graduation, having become a partner in the firm Feb. 1, 1868. He resides in Belmont, Mass. *ap. 27. 03*

He was married, Oct. 30, 1873, to Caroline Lamson, daughter of Charles Lamson, of New York City. He has six children, — Murray, born Oct. 11, 1876; Philip Lamson, born Jan. 31, 1878; Alice Munroe, born May 11, 1879; Robert Cornell, born June 7, 1880; Arthur Perry, born Oct. 11, 1883; and Margaret, born Dec. 15, 1887.

MELVIN BROWN, son of Addison and Catherine Babson (Griffin) Brown, was born in West Newbury, Mass., August 13, 1841. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

In the fall of 1863 he entered the law office of Bogardus and Brown, New York City, as a student, where he remained for a year, and then became managing clerk in the law office of Stanley, Langdell, and Brown. This firm became Stanley, Brown, and Clarke; and later Stanley, Clarke, and Smith, of which he has been for some years a member, making a specialty of real estate. He was admitted to the bar May 12, 1869. He resides in Brooklyn.

He retains his fondness for music, and has officiated as organist in several of the leading churches of New York and Brooklyn, and is still engaged at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. He has been a director of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn; and is a member of the Amphion Musical Society, Long Island Historical Society, Harvard Club of New York, etc.

He was married, Oct. 8, 1866, to Susie E. Baker, daughter of Rev. Seymour A. Baker, D.D., of New York City. He

has had four children, — Susan Elizabeth, born July 19, 1867 ; Frederick Melvin, born Nov. 21, 1868, who has just completed his Sophomore year at Harvard ; Evelyn Brockway, born Dec. 7, 1870 ; and Adelaide Bradford, born Oct. 20, 1873, who died June 2, 1886.

HASWELL CORDIS CLARKE, son of John Jones [Harv. 1823] and Rebecca Cordis (Haswell) Clarke, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 28, 1842. He fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School.

He was a volunteer aide-de-camp and second lieutenant on the staff of General Butler, Feb. 9, 1862 ; afterwards promoted to captain, Nov. 9, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he received two commissions — one as major by brevet, and the other as lieutenant-colonel — for meritorious services in the Department of the Gulf. He was nearly four years in the service, — all the time with General Butler.

He received his degree in 1867, and then went into business in Kankakee, Ill. He has been cashier of the First National Bank of Kankakee since its organization in 1871. He has been an alderman of that city ; treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, and treasurer and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church ; Master of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, A. F. and A. M., and of Orisco Lodge, No. 571, A. F. and A. M. ; High Priest of Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M. ; Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T. ; Deputy Grand Master of that district, and Deputy and Grand High Priest of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Illinois, and P. C. of Iron Crown Lodge, No. 33, K. P. ; Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois ; commander of McPherson Post, No. 11, and a member of Whipple Post, G. A. R. He received in 1879 the " thirty-third degree," or the highest degree in Masonry.

He was for three years a member of the Board of Education in Kankakee, serving one year as the secretary of that Board and one year as its president. For two years he was a mem-

ber of the Common Council of Kankakee. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, located at Kankakee, since its organization in 1877, and now the largest institution of the kind in the United States. He is a member of the Harvard Club and Union League Club of Chicago, and also of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was married, May 5, 1869, to Harriet Amelia Cobb, daughter of William Cobb, of Kankakee.

FREDERICK COBB, son of Charles and Mary Ann (Low) Cobb, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 6, 1841. He fitted for college at the High School in Bath, Me.

He was in business in New York City for a year or more, afterwards dealing in oil land in Canada, etc. He went into the law office of Hagner and Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, Sept. 12, 1872, and opened an office in Brooklyn, where he has continued to reside and practise his profession.

He was married, Jan. 18, 1883, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, at Brooklyn, to Sarah W. Percy, daughter of Edward Percy, of Phipsburg, Me. He has two children, — Percy Low, born May 23, 1885; and Mary Ethel, born August 29, 1887.

AUGUSTE COMTE, son of Auguste and Virginia (Pruhet) Comte, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25, 1841. He fitted for college at the Sacramento High School, Sacramento City, Cal.

After graduation he returned to Sacramento. A week after his arrival he began to study law, and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1864.

He ran for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and was elected a member of the Assembly from Sacramento, Sept. 2, 1867, by a very large majority.

Failing health induced him to abandon the profession of the law, which he had adopted ; and having removed from Sacramento City to San Francisco, in July, 1871, he engaged in business in the latter city,—a member of the firm of F. Chevalier and Comte, importers of wines, etc., at 614 Front Street.

He was elected, in September, 1869, as a Democrat to represent Sacramento County for four years in the State Senate ; and the newspapers of the day spoke of him as “one of the most effective stump-speakers in the Democratic ranks” in the State of California.

Later he moved to Alameda, near San Francisco, and resumed the practice of the law in San Francisco in 1880. In 1877 he became interested in banking, and was manager of the Franco-American Savings Bank. In 1880 he was elected one of the fifteen freeholders to frame a charter for San Francisco under the provisions of the new constitution. He was elected one of the trustees of the Free Library of the town of Alameda. He is a director of the French Savings and Loan Society and of the Derbec Blue Gravel Mining Company, and a trustee of the San Francisco Bar Association. He has made some political speeches, and written and delivered a lecture on “John Philpot Curran” for the benefit of the Fenian Brotherhood ; and was a member of the last Democratic Judicial Convention. He now resides in San Francisco.

He was married, August 15, 1872, to Marie Pauline Soltis, a native of France, then residing at San Francisco. He has had six children,—Pauline Julia, born May 31, 1873 ; George Augustus, born Feb. 8, 1877 ; Lawrence Henry, born August 17, 1879 ; Marie Christine, born Dec. 22, 1880, who died May 22, 1881 ; Louis Joseph, born May 12, 1883, who died Feb. 15, 1884 ; and Edmund Jules Capel, born Sept. 18, 1885.

* WILLIAM DWIGHT CRANE, son of Phineas Miller [Harv. 1824] and Susan Hooker (Dwight) Crane, was born

in Boston, Nov. 29, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He received his degree in 1864. When the Rebellion broke out he took an earnest interest in his country's cause; and, August 11, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. While connected with this regiment he participated in the battle of Rawles's Mills, fought Nov. 2, 1862; and in the gallant defence of Little Washington, N. C., during April, 1863. He was two months clerk of the Contraband Department of New Berne, when he received a lieutenant's commission in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Infantry, June 7, 1863. He was promoted to captain, June 19, 1863. The regiment left Boston in July, 1863. He participated in the reduction of Fort Wagner; in the battle of Olustee, Fla., fought in January, 1864; in a successful assault upon a two-gun battery on James Island, made on July 2, 1864; and in the battle of Honey Hill, Grahamsville, S. C., where, while acting as adjutant-general of Colonel Hartwell (who was in temporary command of a brigade), and leading his men on horseback in an assault upon the enemy's earthworks, he was instantly killed, Nov. 30, 1864. His body was not recovered, but was buried by the Confederate troops on the spot.

A meeting of the class was held at the Parker House, Boston, Dec. 17, 1864, to take appropriate notice of his death and of Boynton's, who was killed at the same time. Bowditch spoke in high terms of Crane's military capacity, and resolutions were adopted. (See Boynton, *ante*.) Memorial services were held in the East Boston Unitarian Church, Dec. 18, 1864. The sermon, by Rev. W. H. Cudworth, was listened to by a large number of warmly attached friends.

From earliest boyhood, Crane was an uncompromising abolitionist, though never a fanatic. He felt, from the breaking out of the war, that the country would be purified from slavery, and the colored race elevated. His heart was in the

cause ; and gladly, and from deliberate choice, he devoted his talents and his life to its accomplishment. He retained, to the last, full faith in the capacity of the race for improvement and self-support, and was enthusiastic in respect to their soldierly qualities. So thoroughly had he given himself to the idea of their emancipation from ignorance and bondage, that he wrote to his mother, and to another friend, but a short time previous to his death, that he felt that our fate as a nation, and his as an individual, were indissolubly bound with theirs ; and requested, if he fell in battle, that on his tombstone might be inscribed the last lines of Mrs. Howe's " Battle Hymn," —

" As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make them free."

Genial in his nature, refined in his tastes, fond of books, and an enthusiastic admirer of Nature, he united masculine strength with feminine purity in a marked degree. Camp life had no charm for him ; but at the call of duty he laid himself bravely upon the altar of sacrifice, and has passed to his reward.

The following extract from a letter written Dec. 19, 1864, to a friend by Colonel Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, will be read with interest : —

MY DEAR FRIEND, — I am not aware of any notice having appeared in the newspapers of the death of two more good sons of Harvard. Capt. William Dwight Crane, of East Boston, and Lieutenant Winthrop P. Boynton, of Boston, who fell at Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, while charging with the [Fifty-fifth] regiment on the rebel battery there. Crane acted as my aide, and was mounted. His horse was wounded before the charge, and afterwards killed when he was. Boynton was in command of ' D Company,' which lost terribly in numbers. He is said to have been hit and to have fallen in the onset ; and jumping up, and waving his sword, and calling on his men, to have received the fatal shot. Both fell in honorable death ; and, being near the rebel works, whether their remains can be recovered or identified is uncertain, although Dr. Marsh, the Sanitary agent, heard that Lieutenant Boynton's grave had been

marked. They fell by the side of 'men of African descent,' as brave and true as steel, who knew well the worth to their cause of earnest and educated gentlemen, like Crane and Boynton. Crane obtained the position in the regiment for his classmate and near friend, Boynton. All through the fatiguing siege of Wagner, and the incessant labors and difficulties of the regiment in the Department of the South, these two men were always at work; and always so cheerfully and efficiently, that I became greatly attached to them, and mourn their loss to the regiment and the service. They were alike, in being particularly refined and gentlemanly in their manner and tastes, and in doing everything with great care and precision. I remember how clean and well-dressed they looked on the day of the action; how calmly and intelligently they behaved. Perhaps others may have written or may write of them; but I should like it, if you, as a college man, would give to them a tribute.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

A. S. HARTWELL.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, son of David and Rebecca (Bowman) Cromwell, was born in Cornwall, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1843. He fitted for college at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Russell Military School, New Haven, Conn.

After a brief recess in the summer of 1863, he began the study of law, but gave it up, and in October, 1864, sailed for Europe, in company with B. T. Frothingham. He remained abroad nearly a year, and returned home in August, 1865. Oct. 23, 1865, he began business with a New York house, who were engaged in the importation of British dry-goods. Sept. 10, 1867, in partnership with a relative, he began conducting the same kind of business on his own account, and resided in Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was for about two years in St. Louis, Mo., as manager of the Laclede Gas Company. In May, 1874, he resigned this position, and took his family to Europe in July, 1874. In June, 1875, he returned to Brooklyn, after a year's absence, and since that time, until recently, has resided in that city. In June, 1884, he was elected treasurer of the Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York, of which he had been trustee for several years, and in November, 1887, removed his residence to New York City. He has been interested in some of the railroad and gas companies, and other corporations, in Brooklyn and New York, and also has had interests in St. Louis. He was actively engaged as vice-president of the Bushwick Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, and in a semi-official way with other companies. He has been active in the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn, and president of the Brooklyn Art Association, and is director in several other corporations.

He was married in Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1868, to Esther Whitmore Husted, daughter of Seymour L. Husted, of that city. He has five children, — Mary Rebecca, born Oct. 14, 1868; Seymour Legrand, born April 24, 1871; Ellis Bowman, born Sept. 3, 1875; and Gladys Louise Husted and Dorothea Katharine Husted, each born Nov. 28, 1886.

THADDEUS MARSHALL BROOKS CROSS, son of Thaddeus William and Mary (Brooks) Cross, was born in Quincy, Mass., May 17, 1839. He fitted for college at the Chauncy-Hall School, in Boston, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He studied medicine, in New York City, with Dr. James R. Wood, until Oct. 1, 1867, when he became an *interne* in Bellevue Hospital, where he remained eighteen months on the surgical side, and received the degree of M.D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1868. April 1, 1868, he opened an office for the practice of medicine at 144 East 22d Street, New York City. He became also attending surgeon to the department for diseases of the eye and ear at the Central Dispensary.

In 1869 his attention was directed to the study of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and he determined to adopt that field of science as a specialty. May, 1870, he was ap-

pointed resident physician to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, and remained in charge of that institution until the fall of 1871, when he resigned this position and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his specialty. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in Bellevue Hospital, which position he occupied for some time. In 1872 he was appointed lecturer upon Electricity and its Medical Relations, in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he delivered what was probably the first full course of lectures ever given in this country upon that subject. After his resignation as resident physician at the New York State Hospital, he became clinical lecturer upon Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and attending physician at that institution. In 1874 he was appointed assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the University of the City of New York, and resigned the position March 30, 1875. He has been a member of the New York Neurological Society, and one of the Council of that body; a member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the American Neurological Association.

He has been called as an expert on the subject of insanity in several of the prominent criminal trials in New York City.

In 1883 he took a trip across the Continent, and made another extended tour in 1884-85.

He has written articles for several of the principal medical journals, and was the assistant editor of the "Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal." Among the articles may be mentioned:—

"A Case of Progressive Muscular Atrophy simulating Glosso-Labio-Laryngeal Paralysis." *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, October, 1871.

"Post-Mortem Appearances Six Hours after Death in a Case of Fatal Cerebral Congestion following the Administration of Hydrate of Chloral." *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, January, 1871.

"Remarks on a Case of Reported Recovery from Glosso-Labio-Laryngeal Paralysis." *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, January, 1872.

Numerous reviews in the same journal.

"Amnesic and Ataxic Aphasia with Agraphia and temporary right Hemiplegia, the result of Embolism of the Left Middle Cerebral Artery." *American Practitioner*, April, 1872.

"Clinical Observations upon Syphilitic Diseases of the Nervous System." *American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology*, July, 1872.

"Several Important Cases which are quoted by Dr. Hammond in his Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System." New York, 1872, and subsequent editions.

"Contributions to the Etiology and Treatment of Sciatica;" read before the New York Neurological Society, June, 1874. *The Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal*, August, 1874.

"Chronic Localized Basilar Meningitis;" read before the New York Medical Journal Association, December, 1874. *The Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal*, April, 1875.

"Hammond's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System." Edited, and the histories of the cases prepared, with notes, by T. M. B. Cross, M.D., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1874.

"Reviews of books in several volumes of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and *The Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal*, from 1870 to 1875, inclusive." New York.

"Complex Automatic Muscular Movements." *Transactions of the American Neurological Association*, 1875.

"The Condition of the Intra-Ocular Circulation as a Guide to the Treatment of Epilepsy." Read before the American Neurological Association, June, 1876. *Transactions of the American Neurological Association*. New York.

JEREMIAH CURTIN, son of David and Ellen (Furlong) Curtin, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 6, 1838. He fitted for college at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., and Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

After graduation, he lived in New York City one year, giving some attention to law and a good deal to languages and

literature. In the spring of 1864 he began to study Russian. He had learned the alphabet, and perhaps a score of familiar words, at Cambridge, but was obliged to defer further progress for want of books. In New York this want was supplied.

In October, 1864, he was appointed Secretary of Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, where he remained five years. Having read more than four thousand pages of Russian in New York, and used the language in conversation almost daily, he was able to speak it without difficulty on arriving at his post. He was presented to the Emperor Alexander II., Jan. 1, 1865, at the New Year's ball, in the Winter Palace, and spoke Russian to him. Being the only man in the Diplomatic Corps who knew the language, the Emperor's attention was arrested, and he spoke of Curtin in a very complimentary manner to the American Minister as well as to Russians near his own person. Success was immediate. At Easter he went to Moscow, where he became widely acquainted. A number of the leading merchants were about to give Curtin a public dinner, when news came of the death of the heir to the throne, the elder brother of the present Emperor. This dinner was given in the following winter in the enlarged form of a banquet to the Legation of the United States. One hundred and forty guests were present, and great enthusiasm exhibited. Curtin made a speech in Russian. Every passage of his speech was received with prolonged applause; and when he had finished, he was embraced and kissed by all present. M. Torboff afterwards proposed "The health of Jeremiah Davidovitch Curtin," which toast was received with fresh enthusiasm and cordiality, and Curtin was again kissed. This dinner, the first ever given by citizens of Moscow to the representatives of a foreign nation, caused much comment in Europe at the time. A full account of it, with a leading article, was given in the London "Times" of Feb. 6, 1866, and accounts and notices appeared in various European journals.

In the summer of 1866 the joint resolution of Congress, congratulating the Emperor on his escape from assassination, was taken to Russia by G. V. Fox, assistant secretary of the United States Navy, accompanied by Captains Murray and Beaumont, commanding the "Augusta" and the "Miantonomah." The action of Congress caused a profound sensation in Russia. The American visitors met with a reception indicative of the national feeling. They remained six weeks, visiting Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, and Tver. During this period Curtin had occasion to speak five times in Russian, — in Cronstadt, Petersburg, Moscow, Kostroma, and Tver. An account of this visit is given in Fox's "Mission to Russia," by Loubat, and in the "Diplomatic Correspondence" of the year.

While secretary of legation, he performed the duties of consul at St. Petersburg for thirteen months.

During 1867 he made a journey in Central and Southern Russia, visited the Crimea, Georgia, and Mingrelia, crossing the main range of the Caucasus on his return.

After Russian, he studied the other Slav languages, — Polish, Bohemian, Serbian, Bulgarian. In 1869 he was present at the celebration of the five hundredth birthday anniversary of John Huss. There was a great gathering of the Slav race, — Russians, Poles, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovaks, and Bohemians. England and the United States were represented by Messrs. Ralston and Curtin. Being the only foreigner who knew Bohemian or could talk in any Slav language, Curtin was chosen to answer the address of welcome by the Mayor of Prague to the foreign guests. This he did in Bohemian and Russian.

In 1869 he travelled in Greece, Turkey, and Austria, spending some time in Germany, France, and England. Appleton wrote : —

"I met Curtin, November, 1869, in Constantinople, where General Banks and myself passed a couple of days on our way from Russia to Egypt. The morning we saw him at the hotel he had an

appointment for an interview with the Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greek Church there, and asked us to accompany him, which we gladly did; and we had a very interesting interview. Curtin seemed then to be, in some mysterious way, in the service of the Russian Government, watching, as an unsuspicious outsider, the movements of the Slavonic races along the banks of the Danube and in European Turkey; at the same time he occasionally wrote letters to the 'New York Herald.' "

In 1871 he returned home, and remained till the end of 1872. He then went to Europe, where he remained till 1877. Fiske wrote that Curtin was in London in October and November, 1873, and May, 1874, with his wife: —

"He was engaged in some kind of business in the Caucasus, having his headquarters at Tiflis; and appeared to be deeply engaged with the Mingrelian and Abkasian languages, having long since swallowed all the Slavonic tongues, with Hungarian to boot."

Since that year he has lived in the United States.

He has continued to study languages at all times, and at present knows, in varying degrees of intimacy, about fifty. He is now at work on the languages and mythology of the North American Indians.

In 1883 he began a series of investigations for the Smithsonian Institution which have been continued up to the present time. In 1883 he visited Western New York, and in 1884 the Indian Territory, for the purpose of making linguistic researches and collecting myths. The result of his labors during the two years was a collection of words of the Maskoki (Muskogee) or Creek language sufficient for a good-sized dictionary; also vocabularies of the Yuchi and Potawatomi, and a collection of myths, about five hundred in number; of these one hundred and eighty were Iroquois, eighty-five Modoc, and the remainder Yuchi, Maskoki, and Potawatomi.

In the autumn of 1884 he went to the Pacific Coast to discover the linguistic affinities of the Nosa and Kombo Indians of Northern California, and obtain vocabularies of these two

tribes, of the Wascos of the Columbia River, and the Tenino and Warm Spring divisions of the Sahaptin stock of Eastern Oregon. This work was accomplished in one year. In addition to the vocabularies above mentioned, vocabularies of the Pai Ute of Nevada, of the Shasta of Siskiyou County, Cal., the Atsugéi of Hat Creek, north of Lassen's Butte, and the Wintu of the Sacramento Valley, and about two hundred and fifty myths were obtained.

In the autumn of 1885 Curtin returned to Washington, and was occupied till March, 1887, in the classification of the Indian tribes of California and Alaska according to linguistic affinities, and in fixing the boundaries of the several groups into which the Esquimaux stock is differentiated from the North Pacific and Behring Sea to the east coast of Greenland.

In March, 1887, he visited the Iroquois a second time, and worked with them till June 1. On June 4, 1887, he sailed from New York for a short vacation and rest in Europe. Being detained by other affairs, he took advantage of the opportunity, visited Ireland and made a good collection of Gaelic myths, the first volume of which is now nearly ready for the press, and will be published at once.

Since his return to Washington in October, 1887, he has been occupied in arranging for publication the myths collected by him, and assisting in the completion of a linguistic map of the United States and the British Possessions in North America.

He resides in Washington, D. C.

He was married, July 17, 1872, to Alma M. Cardelle, daughter of James Cardelle, of Warren, Vt.

GEORGE STACKPOLE DABNEY, son of Frederick [Harv. 1828] and Roxana (Stackpole) Dabney, was born in the island of Fayal, Nov. 25, 1842. He fitted for college under several private tutors, the last of whom was Mr. Solomon Lincoln [Harv. 1857].

In December, 1863, he entered the office of Heinemann and Payson, in New York City, where he remained a short time, sailing for Hong Kong, China, in the steamer "Kin Kiang," on Feb. 10, 1864, at which port he arrived May 5, 1864, having stopped at St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), St. Paul de Loando (on the west coast of Africa), Cape Town, Mauritius, and Singapore, and having just escaped capture by the "Alabama," on entering the neutral waters of Table Bay. He went immediately to Canton, remaining there till December, and then returned to Hong Kong, remaining there until Sept. 2, 1865, when he sailed for San Francisco, in the ship "Marmion," on his way home, via Panama, to Boston, where he arrived Dec. 4, 1865. Having given up business in China, he afterwards entered the office of William S. Eaton, merchant, in Boston. He then resided for a while in Quincy, Mass., and afterwards removed to Boston, where he now resides.

He left the office of Mr. Eaton, July 1, 1867, and began business as a cotton-broker, in partnership with his brother, Walter Dabney, under the name and style of Dabney Brothers, his office being at 62 Kilby Street.

The firm of Dabney Brothers having been dissolved, April 1, 1872, he took charge of the business of F. Braggiotti and Co., importers, in Boston.

A year afterwards this firm was dissolved, and he continued the business for himself. The firm of Dabney, Simmons, and Co., merchants, was afterwards formed, of which he is the senior member. They are engaged in importing and exporting goods, at 136 Congress Street.

MOSES GRANT DANIELL, son of George Keith and Hannah Adams (Grant) Daniell, was born in Boston, Sept. 9, 1836. He fitted for college at the English High and Classical School of Mr. N. T. Allen, at Newton, Mass.

In August, 1863, he took up his residence in Roxbury, Mass., and began his duties as sub-master in the Roxbury

Latin School. This position he held until Nov. 19, 1864, when having been appointed master of the Everett (Grammar) School, in Dorchester, Mass., he removed to that place. September 1, 1867, he gave up his position as master of the Everett School, and returned to Roxbury to become again the sub-master in the Roxbury Latin School. In April, 1884, he resigned his position in the Roxbury Latin School, having formed a partnership with William H. Ladd in the management of the Chauncy-Hall School, in Boston, which position he still retains.

He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society; and has been for many years a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, serving as a director and treasurer. In February, 1869, he assisted in the organization of an association of the Classical and High School teachers of Massachusetts, of which association he was elected corresponding secretary, and subsequently its president. He has also been a director in the American Institute of Instruction; a member of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, the Norfolk County Teachers' Association (secretary), and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He has been a contributor to the "Massachusetts Teacher," and the "New England Journal of Education;" and, in 1874, printed a pamphlet entitled "A Genealogy of Robert Daniell and some of his Descendants." In July, 1878, he read a paper on the so-called "Natural Method of Teaching Languages," before the American Institute of Instruction. This is published in the Journal of Proceedings of the Institute for 1878.

He is the author of a small work entitled "Short Sentences for Practice in Writing Latin. Designed for Students in 'Cæsar's Gallic War'" (Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor, and Co., New York, 1882); also joint author, with William C. Collar, of "The Beginner's Latin Book" (Ginn and Co., Boston, 1887).

He was married, in St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., July 26, 1864, to Elizabeth Smith Parker, daughter of Alba D. Parker, of Providence. His child, Moses Grant Daniell, Jr., was born April 19, 1865, and died Sept. 2, 1865. His wife died April 19, 1865. He was again married, July 24, 1872, to Mary Fifield Porter, daughter of Thomas Brastow Porter, of Weymouth, Mass. He has had a daughter, Emily Anna, born Nov. 16, 1873; a daughter, Lucy Catherine, born Dec. 18, 1875; a son, Robert, born Jan. 13, 1877, who died August 17, 1878; and a daughter, Elizabeth Porter, born April 20, 1884.

*SAMUEL CRAFT DAVIS, son of Samuel Craft and Caroline (Tilden) Davis, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1842. He fitted for college at Washington University, and under the instruction of Mr. Joseph Hoyt in St. Louis, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

In the fall of 1863 he returned to St. Louis, and at once went into business with his father; but, mercantile life being distasteful to him, he determined to study law, and entered the Law School at Cambridge in March, 1864. In October following he was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up study; but after recreation among the hills of New Hampshire and the Northwest, was able to resume his studies again at the Law School, in the fall of 1865, finishing his course there in January following. After studying a short time in the office of J. H. Rankin, a lawyer in St. Louis, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri April 7, 1866.

In November, 1866, he entered the law office of Ware and Morse, in Boston, and remained there until February, 1867. After a journey of three months in the Northwest, to avoid spring weather in Boston, he returned, and was admitted to the bar, in Boston, June 5, 1867. He entered at once into a copartnership with Alfred S. Hartwell, and opened an office, June 17, 1867, at 4 Barristers' Hall, Court Square. Dec. 1, 1867, he dissolved copartnership with Mr. Hartwell.

He sailed for Europe, June 16, 1869, hoping to benefit his health, and visited all the principal cities of Europe. In Paris, in May, 1870, he had a severe hemorrhage from the lungs, from the effects of which he recovered sufficiently to sail for home in the following August. From March, 1871, to May, 1873, he resided in St. Paul, Minn.; but finding the climate there too severe, he again returned home, where he stayed for nearly a year, much of the time being confined to the house. In March, 1874, still in search of health, he went to Kittrell, N. C., where he stayed two months. After his return home he failed steadily until the day of his death, Oct. 10, 1874.

He was in Cambridge, on Commencement Day, 1873, attending the Commencement Dinner, and also the Phi Beta Kappa Dinner on the following day. He exerted himself almost beyond his strength to be present at these exercises, feeling, no doubt, that it would be his last opportunity, as it afterwards proved.

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, 1874, it was

Voted, That Daniell be requested to convey to our classmate Davis our cordial greeting, and to express to him our sincere sympathy in his sickness.

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, June 30, 1875, the first meeting after Davis's death, Daniell presented the following memorial:—

“ Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more,
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And, with forced fingers rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear
Compels me to disturb your season due;
For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime.”

Since our last meeting we have been called to mourn the loss of two classmates, Brooks and Davis. Assembling again in the old

familiar place, and missing their accustomed presence, and knowing that we have met them here for the last time, the words of the poet spring involuntarily to our lips.

Brooks and Davis, however unlike in other respects they may have been, were alike in this, — in purity and nobleness of life and character. Honest and true, earnest and faithful in doing life's work, they were shining examples of what is best and most admirable in man. As such we shall always remember them, and as such I cannot help coupling their names together, although it is my purpose to speak particularly of but one of them.

Samuel Craft Davis, Jr., was born, March 10, 1842, in St. Louis, Mo. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, and later in Washington University. He entered our class at the beginning of the Sophomore year, was graduated with us, and afterwards went through the Law School of this University, having chosen the law as his profession. Further particulars of his life, up to the time of the last printed report of our Secretary, it is unnecessary to give here, as they may be found in full in the class records. From June, 1869, to August, 1870, he was in Europe, primarily in search of health, but at the same time using his opportunities wisely and well, gaining the best possible advantages of foreign travel. The collections of pictures and books that he brought home with him showed excellent taste and rare discrimination. Nothing worthless or of merely ephemeral value is to be found among them. The story of his travels he made interesting and vivid in the extreme.

He afterwards spent two years at St. Paul, Minn., hoping to regain his health by residence there; but the climate proved too severe. The following year he was confined much of the time to the house. He made one trip to North Carolina, which did him no good. Slowly and steadily failing, he died Oct. 10, 1874. This seems to be merely a record of vain struggles with disease. He was early obliged to give up all labor in his chosen profession. But these were not wasted years. Always eager for self-improvement, he used all the powers his feeble health would permit in useful reading and study. The cheerful fortitude with which he bore the shattering of all his earthly hopes, and the uniform sweetness of his disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He never complained even in his severest sufferings.

The last time Davis was with us was on Commencement Day, 1873, two years ago. Although remonstrated with by his family

for undertaking what seemed to them too great a trial of his strength, he nevertheless made the effort, feeling, no doubt, that it would be his last chance to see the college and his classmates on the great day of the year.

At our last meeting, in 1874, resolutions were passed expressing our sympathy with him in his long and tedious sickness, and our earnest hope that he might ultimately recover. On being informed of this action of the class, he expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and showed, even more than he expressed in words, the keen pleasure it gave him to be thus remembered at the class meeting.

He was always proud of his class, and it was one of his latest requests that his body might be carried to its last resting-place by members of the class. Five of us had the sad satisfaction of performing those last rites according to his request.

Of Davis's character but little need be said in this presence more than to put upon record our appreciation of the many admirable traits that he possessed. As a student he was faithful and diligent, easily reaching and holding a high rank in the class; and yet he was no mere bookworm. He devoted much time to miscellaneous reading. He never neglected athletic exercises in the gymnasium and on the river. In a remarkable degree self-poised, he seemed to be an utter stranger to the perplexities and anxieties and mental struggles that harass so many in their student life. He was no seeker after popularity; but he was very fond of society, and was a recognized favorite in the social circle. He possessed extraordinary conversational powers, having at his command an inexhaustible store of humorous and witty anecdotes. He remembered all that he saw and heard that was worth remembering, and was always ready to give others the benefit of his experience and observation. In all his conversation (to his honor be it said and remembered) nothing low or impure or corrupt ever passed his lips, or, in fact, ever found a lodgment in his mind. His moral principle was firm and unyielding.

For many years he was a member of the Baptist Church. Steadfast and sincere in his theological opinions, he was not bigoted. In Christian conversation he was entirely free from all illiberality and cant. His was a wholesome, manly Christianity, — a religion such as makes one feel that the possessor of it, whatever be his views on matters of dogmatic theology, has that which is worth having, that which makes him a better specimen of manhood. Such an example does more for the spread of pure and undefiled religion

among men than whole volumes of sermons and whole libraries of theology.

It remains for us now, in paying this our last formal tribute of affectionate remembrance to our late classmate, to express our deep sympathy with the more sorely bereaved ones of his own home circle. We are sure they will not deem it an intrusion upon their grief for Davis's classmates, who honored and loved him, to assume the right to condole with them in their sorrow, which, though it must be in a far less degree, is our sorrow also.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the memorial be extended upon the class records, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased classmate, as an expression of our sympathy.

The following letter, which had been received by Daniell from Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, was also read:—

Boston, June 29, 1875.

M. G. DANIELL, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. S. C. Davis, Jr., became a member of the Clarendon Street Church of this city, October, 1865. He remained an exemplary and honored member of the same to the day of his death. During his connection with the church he was constantly engaged in Christian and benevolent labors, doing most excellent service in a mission school where he taught, and by his genial and friendly bearing attaching his boys to him in a very unusual manner. He was warmly esteemed for his frank and manly Christian character, for his broad and intelligent religious sympathies, for his fidelity to duty, and his wisdom and discrimination in counsel. When he at last was compelled to succumb to disease, he maintained the same cheerful and buoyant temper that distinguished him in health. With everything in worldly prospects and social relations to leave, he parted from all resignedly and uncomplainingly at the summons of death. He was a rare man, both in respect of personal worth and of religious character. And his decease, premature and untimely as it seemed to us, was greatly lamented by all who knew him.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. GORDON.

He was married, June 19, 1866, by Rev. Dr. Bartol, to Sarah Shaw, daughter of Southworth Shaw, of Boston.

CLARENCE HOLBROOK DENNY, son of Daniel and Harriet J. (Gardner) Denny, was born in Boston, March 25, 1843. He fitted for college at the Dorchester High School.

In September, 1863, he went into the office of George S. Hale, Boston, as a student at law. He remained there till March, 1864, when he entered the Law School at Cambridge, and remained till the summer of 1865. During the spring term of 1865 he went into Virginia as a special relief agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was stationed at City Point and Point of Rocks, afterwards visiting Petersburg and Richmond. He was in Richmond when the Army of the Potomac marched through on their way home. He rode with the army from Richmond to Washington, and arrived home in June, 1865. In September following, he went back to Mr. Hale's office to complete his apprenticeship to the law; but on Jan. 1, 1866, gave up professional life altogether, and went into business, forming a partnership for the wool commission-business, under the style of Morse, Denny, and Co., at 130 Congress Street, Boston. This firm was dissolved June 1, 1887. In 1871-72 he made a trip of business and pleasure to Australia, *via* California, returning home by way of Europe. He is not at present in active business, and resides in Milton, Mass., summers, and in Boston, winters.

EDWARD BANGS DREW, son of Benjamin and Caroline (Bangs) Drew, was born in Orleans, Mass., August 24, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

In the fall of 1863 he was appointed sub-master of the Brookline High School, where he remained until the close of the May term, 1865. Meanwhile he had begun the study of law, which, however, he abandoned on receiving the nomination from the President of Harvard College — to whom it had been confided by Mr. Secretary Seward — to enter the Chinese Customs service. He left for China on July 6, 1865, pro-

ceeded by the Red Sea route, and arrived at his destination, Chefoo, on the Gulf of Pecheli, October 2. On his arrival there, he acted as fourth-class clerk. He applied himself to the study of the Chinese language, and, March 4, 1867, was promoted to third-class. May 31, 1867, he was transferred to study Chinese at Peking, at which city he was promoted, Sept. 2, 1867, to a second-class clerkship. Oct. 18, 1867, he received the appointment of deputy commissioner and Chinese secretary to the Inspector-General. Feb. 14, 1868, he took charge of the customs at Chinkiang as acting commissioner; was promoted commissioner at Kiukiang, by gazette, June 30, 1868, and was transferred to that port—the sixth or seventh in importance of the open ports,—Sept. 22, 1868. Oct. 1, 1868, he assumed charge of the Customs' Office at Kiukiang, as commissioner, exactly three years after his arrival in China. Here he remained three and a half years, performing the routine duties of the post. During this period he wrote two annual reports on the "Trade of the Port," the second of which was somewhat elaborate; a long memoir on the "Likin Taxing System of the Province of Kiang Si;" and a historical sketch of the same province, made up from native books, and dating from the period of the Chinese classics. All but the last have been published in China, under the auspices of the Customs, in common with other reports.

By invitation of the United States Minister, and on leave of absence from the Chinese Government, he accompanied the expedition of 1871 to Corea, as acting secretary of legation and interpreter. This was the highest position on His Excellency's staff; and Drew's work, in small type, appears in the "China" portion of the volume of United States Diplomatic Correspondence for 1871.

In May, 1872, he came home on a two years' leave of absence, in accordance with the regular rule of the Chinese Customs' service. He wrote and delivered a lecture on "China." In 1873 he passed seven months at Vienna, as one

of the Chinese Customs' Commission to the Austro-Hungarian Exhibition. In consideration of this service his leave of absence was extended six months. He returned to China in the fall of 1874.

On his return he was sent to the port of Chefoo, where he remained, as commissioner of customs, till June, 1875. He was then transferred, with an advance in the service, to the port of Foochow, in the province of Fukien. Foochow is one of the most important of the China open or treaty ports. The revenue it collects is second only to that of Shanghai; and the relations of the commissioner of customs to the Chinese officials are of a very responsible nature, owing to the high rank of the mandarins who are stationed there. While at Foochow, Drew was appointed to superintend the preparations to be made at all the treaty ports of Southern China, under the auspices of the Chinese Government, for participation in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia. This involved visits to Canton and other ports, in the winter of 1875-76. With the getting together of the objects to be exhibited, and the shipment of them for America, Drew's duties in the premises ceased, and he resumed his regular work at Foochow. The Canton silks, chinaware, ivory carvings, blackwood furniture, etc., exhibited at the "Centennial," were for the most part selected and purchased by Drew on account of the Chinese Government. At Foochow he held various local offices in the gift of the foreign community, such as trustee of the church and of the hospital and dispensary, steward of the race club, and the like.

After holding the office of commissioner at Foochow as long as it is usually held by any one incumbent, he was transferred, in November, 1877, to Ningpo, a port famous for its tea, silk, and cotton, situated not far from Shanghai. While at Ningpo, Drew held various local offices in the gift of the foreign residents. He was specially intrusted with the duty of making China's collection of exhibits sent to the Inter-

national Fishery Exhibition of Berlin, 1880. The entire collection was gathered from Ningpo and the neighboring Chusan Archipelago, a great fishing-region. China's display made at Berlin won high praise. He remained at Ningpo until April, 1880, and then returned to America on a two years' leave of absence. In the spring of 1882 he went back to China, by way of California, to serve for a third period of five years; and in April was appointed, with promotion, as statistical secretary on the staff of the Inspector-General of customs. He remained in Shanghai until the end of August, 1887, when the usual two years' furlough was granted him, and he returned with his family to the United States.

As to authorship, Drew has written many Trade Reports, published by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Customs at Shanghai; a lecture on "The Taiping Rebellion;" and several lectures, read in or near Boston, on such subjects as "Progress of Western Civilization in China," "Woman in China," and "Chinese Language and Chinese Etiquette." In January and February, 1882, Drew gave a course of six lectures on "China" at the Lowell Institute in Boston. He was intrusted with the special task of preparing the China Collection of Exhibits for the New Orleans Cotton Exposition of 1885. The Harvard College Library is regularly supplied with the statistical and other kindred "Yellow Books" issued periodically by the Chinese Government, over the compilation and editing of which Drew has presided since April, 1882.

He was chosen president of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, whose headquarters are at Shanghai, and filled the office for the years 1883 and 1884. He was also chairman of the committee of the Shanghai General Hospital in 1885 and 1886.

Drew had the great pleasure of a visit from Emerson in 1885; and Pratt spent a fortnight at his house in Shanghai in May, 1887. They had a genuine old-fashioned Harvard reunion; and Pratt then went on to Peking and the Great

Wall, thence to Söul, the capital of Corea, and from there to Japan, where Drew again fell in with him in September, and the two passed several delightful days together in Tokiyo.

Drew holds, by decree of the Emperor of China, the third of the Chinese official ranks; that is, he is a third-grade or blue-button mandarin. There are nine such grades in all, the first and second being red buttons, — a rank held by only a very few foreigners in China.

He now resides, while in this country, in West Newton, Mass.

He was married, August 24, 1874, to Anna A. Davis, of Medfield, Mass. He has five children, — Charles Dana Davis, born Sept. 13, 1875; Dora May, born August 22, 1877; Elsa Caroline, born March 11, 1881; Lucy Bartlett, born March 22, 1884; and Kathleen, born June 24, 1886.

HENDERSON JOSIAH EDWARDS, son of Albert and Susan Hill (Dunnell) Edwards, was born in Industry, Me., April 13, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He had already served with the three months' men, in 1861, as adjutant of the Fifth Maine Volunteer Militia; and after taking his degree, he received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Third Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, joining his regiment at Port Hudson, La. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1863; and to captain, April 16, 1864, commanding the color-company. He was in General Banks's Red River campaign, and on his return to New Orleans, was taken with fever, induced by exposure, and, after seven weeks of hospital life, received an honorable discharge on the surgeon's certificate, May 26, 1864, and returned North.

From September following, till January, 1865, he had charge of the High School at Yarmouth Port, Mass., reading law in his leisure moments. He then entered the law office

of Henry W. Paine, of Boston, as a student; and in the following March that of Joseph Nickerson. On Jan. 1, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and, Jan. 1, 1868, he became a partner with John B. Goodrich. This partnership was subsequently dissolved, and he has continued to practise law in Boston, and at one time in Watertown, Mass., where he resided for a time previous to 1876.

He has been trial justice for Middlesex County; a member of the School Board for the town of Watertown, and acted as secretary and chairman. He represented the district of Watertown and Belmont in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1873.

He has resided in Brookline, Mass., and now resides in Boston.

He has been the author of several pamphlets and reports on "Common School Education," and on "Drawing" and "Music" in the public schools of Massachusetts.

He was married, Nov. 29, 1866, to Elizabeth Eaton Henley, daughter of Francis O. Henley, of Portland, Me.

CHARLES EMERSON, son of William and Sarah (Haven) Emerson, was born in Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1841. He was in Columbia College for one year, and completed his preparation for college with Mr. James J. Lowell [Harv. 1858] in Cambridge.

His college life closed at the end of the Sophomore year. He served as private in the Seventh New York Volunteer Militia, May 28, 1862; as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 22, 1862; and, on the consolidation of this regiment with the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, as captain, Feb. 10, 1865. He was honorably discharged, on resignation, May 21, 1865. He received his degree in 1867. He was afterwards a member of the firm of Smythie and Emerson, stock-brokers, New York City, remaining there

until July 24, 1867, during which time he was treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York.

August 1, 1867, he went to Boston, and accepted the position of treasurer of the Albany and Boston Mining Company, which he retained until March 6, 1868, when he again went to New York City. After a few months devoted to business, he sailed for Europe, to begin the study of medicine. He was afterwards a vine-grower in France, and later lived in Paris. He has been in business in Boston as treasurer of the Continental Telephone Company.

He has of late years lived in Concord, Mass.

He was married, Sept. 18, 1871, to Theresia Steiner, of Veszprim, Hungary.

* LOCKE ETHERIDGE, son of Francis B. and Fanny (Easton) Etheridge, was born in Warren, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1837. He fitted for college in the schools of Fairfield, N. Y., and elsewhere, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

After graduation he went to New York City and began the study of the law, which he pursued alone for nearly two years, reading all the time he could spare from his duties as tutor. In October, 1865, he entered the Columbia Law School, under charge of Prof. Thomas W. Dwight, proposing to attend the winter course of lectures and to begin to practise in the following summer. He began the work of the year with his usual energy and application, and at once took a high stand in his class, gaining the love and esteem of his fellow-students, who selected him to serve them on their most important committees. His health had not been good during the summer; and too close application to his studies brought on typhoid fever, of which, after an illness lasting two weeks, he died Nov. 5, 1865. His remains were taken to Little Falls, N. Y., for burial. On the occasion of his death resolutions were passed by his classmates in the Columbia College Law

School, and were heartily indorsed in a letter by Professor Dwight.

A journal published in his old home, Little Falls, in a notice of his death, says:—

“Few young men have ever gone from this country with higher aspirations, with more generous and manly purposes, or with brighter prospects. As he had no enemy here, at the home of his youth, so, as he grew up to manhood, he drew to him the hearts and kindest wishes of the many with whom he mingled.”

Always active and energetic, he pushed his way up in life chiefly by his own exertion, furnishing the means for his education by teaching school in the intervals of study. Eagerly seeking and rapidly acquiring knowledge, he laid for himself a broad and solid foundation in every department of study. He was genial and social; always a leader in sports and pastimes, and in the graver duties of college life. In New York, as elsewhere, he had made for himself a large circle of friends among educated men, who welcomed him as an earnest lover of science and literature.

At a meeting of the class held at Cambridge, July 18, 1866, the following resolutions, offered by Morse, were adopted:—

Whereas, it has seemed good to Almighty God to remove from us by death our classmate, Locke Etheridge,—

Resolved, That while bowing submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father, we cannot but deplore the loss of one whom we had learned to love for his genial and manly qualities, as well as to admire for his scholarly attainments and his constancy and devotion to duty, and for whom we had confidently anticipated a brilliant career in the future, which should reflect honor upon our class.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to his family and friends in their sad bereavement, trusting that they will find consolation in the thought that the Lord doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased classmate and inscribed on the records of this meeting.

SAMUEL EDWARDS EVANS, son of Samuel H. and Mary (Puffer) Evans, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., May 17, 1841. He fitted for college at the Chelsea High School.

Sept. 15, 1863, he joined the Junior class at the Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained until July 27, 1864. He then enlisted in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for one hundred days, which were spent in camp, guarding prisoners, arresting Knights of the Golden Circle, etc.; and he was mustered out Nov. 30, 1864. After returning home, he took charge of the High School at Yarmouth, Mass., Dec. 19, 1864, and remained there until July 1, 1865. He soon after joined the Middle class at the Andover Theological Seminary.

In the fall of 1866 he entered the Senior class of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and during the winter preached at Ringfield, Ill. He was graduated at this seminary April 18, 1867, and ordained the same day in Chicago. He then went to Amboy, Ill., and remained there preaching until June 1, 1867, when he returned to Boston. He preached in various places until October, 1867, when he was hired for six months at East Providence, R. I. June 3, 1868, he was installed as pastor over the Congregational Church in East Providence. He remained there as pastor until April, 1871, when, having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at its annual session in March, 1871, at Norwich, Conn., he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Millville, Mass. In April, 1872, having been appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mystic, Conn., he moved from Millville to Mystic, where he remained until April, 1874, when he was appointed to go to Nantucket, Mass., to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church there. He was sent by the Annual Conference in April, 1875, to Cotuit Port, Mass., where he served the Union Church. In 1871 he had been received as a probationer in the Providence Conference, and in 1873 was admitted into full connection.

From Cotuit Port, he was sent to East Glastonbury, Conn., where he remained two years; then to North Easton, Mass., where he remained one year; then to Dighton, Mass. He was appointed pastor of the church in Dighton for the second year; and in September, 1881, he resigned his pastorate and withdrew from the Methodist Church and ministry, uniting with the Congregational Church. He was acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Middlefield, Mass., from Dec. 1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1882. He was afterward pastor of the First Congregational Church in Hanover, Mass., for nearly five years, and subsequently removed to Duxbury, Mass., where he is now pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

He was married, at Park Street Church, Boston, Nov. 20, 1867, to Mary H. Locke, daughter of John G. Locke, of Boston. He has a daughter, Maude May, born August 9, 1868; a daughter, Grace Ermina, born April 19, 1870; and a son, Kenneth Edward, born Jan. 28, 1875.

CHARLES STEBBINS FAIRCHILD, son of Sidney T. and Helen (Childs) Fairchild, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., April 30, 1842. He fitted for college at the Oneida Conference Seminary, in Cazenovia.

After graduation, he immediately began his professional studies at the Law School in Cambridge, where he remained until February, 1865.

He afterwards resided at Albany, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised law by himself until April 1, 1872, when he became a member of the law firm styled Hand, Hale, Swatz, and Fairchild. He was in the service of the Hudson River Bridge Company, and of the New York Central Railroad Company.

June 7, 1871, he went to Europe, returning home in September of the same year. Jan. 15, 1874, he was appointed, by Attorney-General Pratt, deputy attorney-general of the State of New York. He was elected attorney-general of the State

of New York in 1875, and served from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877. In July, 1878, he went to Europe, returning in September, 1880, after which time he resided in New York City. He was a member of the Bar Association of New York, and has been president of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and vice-president of the Charity Organization Society of New York City.

March 13, 1885, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by President Cleveland; and, April 1, 1887, he was commissioned Secretary of the Treasury until the end of the next session of the Senate. Dec. 15, 1887, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, his nomination having been confirmed by the Senate.

He was married, June 1, 1871, to Helen K. Lincklaen, daughter of Ledyard Lincklaen, of Cazenovia.

WILLIAM GIBSON FIELD, son of Cridland Crocker and Susannah (Freeman) Field, was born in Easton, Penn., Oct. 25, 1841. He fitted for college at the Easton High School. He was graduated at La Fayette College in 1862, and entered the class at the beginning of the Senior year.

After graduation he studied law, at the Law School in Cambridge, for a year and a half, and then returned to Easton, Jan. 18, 1865, and entered the office of the late ex-Governor Reeder and Henry Green. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, Nov. 21, 1865, and opened an office in Easton. On Washington's Birthday, 1866, he delivered an oration before the Washington Literary Society of La Fayette College, on the Character of Washington. Feb. 4, 1867, he was elected secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, of Northampton County, Penn., an organization devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and of the arts. He was elected secretary for six successive terms. Jan. 29, 1868, he was elected an honorary member of the Euterpean Literary Society, and, Sept. 9, 1868, honorary member of the Sophronian

Literary Society, — both societies of Muhlenberg College, Allentown City, Penn. Sept. 18, 1867, he was appointed by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, Lay Reader of the Episcopal Church in South Easton. He was also superintendent of the Trinity (Episcopal) Sunday-School in Easton. In October, 1872, he became connected with the editorial department of the "Brooklyn Daily Times," and continued in that connection until February, 1873, when he started a daily paper in Easton, where already two evening papers were published. There being no morning "daily," on May 16, 1874, he started "The Morning Despatch." In February, 1875, the paper was made an afternoon paper. In politics it was Democratic.

April 23, 1875, he was elected first president of the Alumni Association of the Easton High School, an institution of much repute in Easton. Feb. 20, 1883, he was elected to represent the Fourth Ward of Easton in the Board of Control for a term of three years, distancing every other candidate of the ward in the number of votes received; and, Feb. 16, 1886, he was re-elected for another term, and has served as president of the Board.

As an alumnus of the Washington Literary Society of La Fayette College, he was appointed one of the executive committee to furnish, in behalf of the Society, its handsome and spacious hall. The furnishing of this grand hall was accomplished by the committee at a cost of about \$4,000, and was dedicated April 7, 1881, on which occasion Field made an address, that subsequently appeared, among other addresses made on the occasion, in pamphlet form.

He made the original proposition for the formation of a national college-men's union, for literary and other friendly contests. Articles written by Field on the subject appeared in the prominent New York daily papers, and in the "Lafayette Monthly," for September, 1871. On Feb. 19, 1874, the proposition was acted on, and a convention assembled to take the initiative, at Hartford, Conn. All are familiar with the

annual intercollegiate contests held since that time in the city of New York. They receive the substantial encouragement of the more eminent citizens of the metropolis, and stimulate friendly and fruitful emulation among the students of the colleges of the land.

In the year 1879 Frank B. Copp issued a volume entitled "Biographical Sketches of Some of Easton's Prominent Citizens." Among these sketches is one of Field.

He has written considerably for newspapers, and some of his articles have appeared in the "Young Men's Monthly," a paper published in Trenton, N. J.; among others, articles on "True Success," "Incentives to Action," and "True Courage."

He was appointed by the Alumni Association of La Fayette College one of a committee to prepare for its meeting at the Commencement of 1883.

The superintendent of public instruction of Northampton County appointed Field to deliver an address before the Teachers' Institute convened at Easton, Nov. 19, 1883. Of this address Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody wrote, that he could "give it no higher praise than to say that it was worthy of a graduate of Harvard."

He was a member of the executive committee of the Board appointed to make preparations for a public "Cottingham Memorial Celebration," in honor of the third-of-a-century services of School Superintendent W. W. Cottingham, the official longest in service of the kind in the United States. The celebration took place in Easton, April 28, 1887; was participated in by public bodies, schools, and citizens, and was a great success.

On May 5, 1887, then intending to leave the city of Easton, he presented his resignation to the Board of Control. Great regret was expressed by the Board upon his resignation and his intended departure from the city.

In 1887 he removed from Easton to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now resides, devoting himself to law and literature.

He was admitted to the bar of New York at Poughkeepsie, May 14, 1888.

He was married, Oct. 25, 1887, by classmate Bishop, in Springfield, Mass., to Edna M. Potter, of Suffield, Conn., daughter of the late Simeon T. and Mary (Ives) Potter, of Enfield, Conn.

JOHN FISKE, son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fiske (Bound) Green, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, but in 1855 he took the name of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske. He fitted for college at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn., and at Mr. Henry M. Colton's school in Middletown, Conn., and in Cambridge with Mr. Andrew T. Bates [Harv. 1859], and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He entered the Law School at Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1863, and remained there till Jan. 15, 1865, having been admitted to the bar in Boston, July 11, 1864. From Feb. 1, 1865, to the following June, he was in the office of D. P. Kimball. He then opened an office at 42 Court Street, but closed it Oct. 1, 1865, and since that time has been engaged in authorship. He had been interested in law principally as a subject of study, and had contemplated giving it up before he began to practise. He resided at Middletown, Conn., from April 10, 1866, to March 12, 1867, when he removed to Cambridge, where he has since resided.

From June, 1869, to June, 1871, he was University lecturer on Philosophy. In October, November, and December, 1869, he delivered eighteen lectures, in University Hall, on "The Positive Philosophy;" "audience about twenty." During the spring term of 1870 he was instructor in history in place of Professor Gurney, and instructed the Senior class in Harvard Hall. From February to June, 1871, he delivered thirty lectures on "The Positive Philosophy and the Doctrine of Evolution," in Holden Chapel; "audience varying from two

to about fifty." From December, 1871, to April, 1872, he delivered thirty-one lectures, entitled "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy based on the Doctrine of Evolution, with Criticisms on the Positive Philosophy," at the rooms of the New England Woman's Club, Boston. The same course was repeated in 1873, at the Natural History Rooms, Boston; "audience for each course varying from twenty-five to about sixty." Three of these lectures were given at Cooper Institute, New York, in May, 1872, and another at the Century Club, New York, in the same month; "audience fifty to seventy-five." Eleven were given at Milwaukee in September, 1872; "audience one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred."

In June, 1872, he was appointed assistant librarian in Harvard University, in place of Ezra Abbot, and retained the position until April 1, 1879.

August 12, 1873, he sailed for Europe; travelled in Ireland, Scotland, and England till Oct. 4, 1873, when he settled down to work in London. He stayed in London till Feb. 19, 1874, finishing his "Cosmic Philosophy." He saw a great deal of Huxley and Herbert Spencer, and more or less of almost all the scientific and literary men in London. From February to May, he travelled in France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine country. Returned to London in May, and sailed, May 26, 1874, for New York. While in London, December, 1873, he gave two Sunday lectures on "Darwinism" at South Place Chapel, Finsbury (M. D. Conway's place); "audience about six hundred."

He gave a course of lectures on "Our Aryan Ancestors," at Milwaukee and St. Louis, in September, 1876; at Peabody Institute, Baltimore, in February, 1877; at Boston, in March, 1877; at Portland, Me., in April, 1877; at New Haven, Conn., in November, 1877; at Florence, Mass., in December, 1877.

He gave six lectures on "America's Place in History," at the Old South Church, Boston, in March and April, 1879;

was invited by Professor Huxley to repeat them in London. Sailed May 24, 1879, and reached home July 29, 1879. Gave the lectures in June at University College, London, to very large audiences. During the winter of 1879-80 these lectures were repeated in Boston. They were given at Washington, by special invitation from President Hayes and Cabinet, leading senators, etc. They were given at Chickering Hall, New York, in January, 1880, and were repeated at the same hall, by special request, the next month, February, 1880. They were also given at Bowdoin College, at Lewiston, and Portland, Me.; Lowell and Newburyport; Stamford and Middletown, Conn.; Brooklyn, Philadelphia; Plainfield, N. J.; Buffalo; Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Dayton, Ohio.

In the spring of 1880 he was invited to give a course of three lectures on "American Political Ideas, viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History," at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London. Sailed May 1, and reached home July 27, 1880. Gave the lectures at the Royal Institution in May, with great success, and repeated them in June at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, London. Also, in June, gave a course on "America's Place in History" at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. Made a short trip in the Scottish Highlands and in France.

In the winter of 1880-81 he gave lectures on American History at Boston, Auburndale, Newton Highlands, Peabody, New York, Brooklyn, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Plainfield, N. J., Haverford College, Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Washington University in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Madison, Appleton, and Waukesha, Wis., Indianapolis, and Cornell University; in the winter of 1881-82, at Washington University, and at Malden and Stoneham, Mass.; in November, 1882, at Boston; in January, 1883, at Malden.

Between Commencements of 1883 and 1888, he has lectured five hundred and thirty-six times on American history, and eleven times on philosophical subjects. The most ex-

tensive of these journeys, combining business with pleasure, was in May to July, 1887, when he made his first visit to the Pacific coast, and gave lectures to large audiences in California and Oregon, besides one lecture at Tacoma, on the shore of Puget Sound. On three Sundays he preached a sermon in Unitarian pulpits,—one at Oakland, Cal.; one at Portland, Oregon; one at Chicago.

He is the author of numerous articles, etc., among which are the following:—

- “Mr. Buckle’s Fallacies.” *National Quarterly Review*, December, 1861.
- “The Evolution of Language.” *North American Review*, October, 1863.
- “Mill’s Political Economy.” *North American Review*, January, 1864.
- “Youman’s New Chemistry.” *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1864.
- “Problems in Language and Mythology.” *Christian Examiner*, May, 1865.
- “Mill’s Auguste Comte, and Positivism.” *North American Review*, January, 1866.
- “Grimm’s Michael Angelo.” *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1866.
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- “Miracles no Proofs.” *Fortnightly Review*, Sept. 15, 1866.
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- “Considerations on University Reform.” *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1867.
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- “Celtic Literature.” *World*, November, 1867.
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- “Froude’s Short Studies.” *World*, December, 1867.
- “Normans in England.” *World*, December, 1867.
- “Mill’s Dissertations and Discussions.” *North American Review*, January, 1868.

- “Whitney on the Study of Language.” *North American Review*, January, 1868.
- “Lewes’ History of Philosophy.” *World*, January, 1868.
- “Freeman’s Norman Conquest.” *World*, January, 1868.
- “School Discipline.” *World*, January, 1868.
- “Modern Physics.” *World*, February, 1868.
- “Motley’s Netherlands.” *World*, March, 1868.
- “Nathan the Wise.” *World*, June, 1868.
- “Chips from a German Workshop.” *World*, June, 1868.
- “Hippolyte Taine and his Criticism.” *World*, June, 1868.
- “The Spanish Gypsy.” *World*, July, 1868.
- “Liberal Education.” *North American Review*, July, 1868.
- “The Laws of History,” Part I. *Fortnightly Review*, Sept., 1868.
- “Myths of the New World.” *North American Review*, October, 1868.
- “Education by Bumps.” *Nation*, October, 1868.
- “Historical Difficulties.” *World*, October, 1868.
- “Curious Myths.” *World*, October, 1868.
- “The Presidency of Harvard College.” *Nation*, December, 1868.
- “Cox’s Manual of Mythology,” and other notices. *North American Review*, January, 1869.
- “Salem Witchcraft.” *World*, January, 1869.
- “Ancient and Modern Life.” *World*, January, 1869.
- “The Great Famines of Bengal.” *World*, February, 1869.
- “The Laws of History,” Part II. *North American Review*, July, 1869.
- “The Genesis of Language.” *North American Review*, October, 1869.
- “Are we Celts or Teutons?” six articles, *Appleton’s Journal*, October, 1869, to January, 1870.
- “The Jesus of History and the Christ of Dogma.” *Modern Thinker*, No. 1, 1870.
- “The Origin of Life.” *World*, December, 1871.
- All the “Science” editorial matter in *Atlantic Monthly* for 1872–73.
- “Agassiz and Darwinism.” *Popular Science Monthly*, October, 1873.
- “The Progress from Brute to Man.” *North American Review*, October, 1873.
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The vocal score of a Mass in B-minor — nearly finished in 1873 ; still unfinished.

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“Mythology” and “Positivism.” *Johnson’s Cyclopædia*, 1875.

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“The Races of the Danube.” *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1877.

“A Crumb for the Modern Symposium.” *North American Review*, January, 1878.

“Chauncey Wright.” *Radical Review*, February, 1878.

“What is Inspiration?” *North American Review*, September, 1878.

“William Kingdon Clifford.” *International Review*, January, 1880.

“Why the American Colonies separated from Great Britain.” *Fortnightly Review*, August, 1880.

“Sociology and Hero-Worship.” *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1881.

“The Philosophy of Persecution.” *North American Review*, January, 1881.

“Who are the Aryans?” *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1881.

“Theological Charlatanism.” *North American Review*, March, 1881.

“The Historic Genesis of Protestantism.” *North American Review*, April, 1881.

“What we learn from Old Aryan Words.” *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1881.

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“The Theory of a Common Origin of Languages.” *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1881.

“How America came to be discovered.” *Harper’s Monthly*, December, 1881.

“The Articles “Great Britain,” “House of Lords,” and “House of Commons,” in *Lalor’s Cyclopædia of Political Science*, 1881.

“The Romance of the Spanish and French Explorers.” *Harper’s Monthly*, February, 1882.

“The True Lesson of Protestantism.” *North American Review*, March, 1882.

- “Europe before the Arrival of Man.” *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1882.
- “The Arrival of Man in Europe.” *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1882.
- “Charles Darwin.” *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1882.
- “Overthrow of the French Power in America.” *Harper’s Monthly*, June, 1882.
- “Virginia in the Colonial Period.” *Harper’s Monthly*, November, 1882.
- “New England in the Colonial Period.” *Harper’s Monthly*, December, 1882.
- “Maryland and the Far South in the Colonial Period.” *Harper’s Monthly*, February, 1883.
- “The Middle Colonies.” *Harper’s Monthly*, May, 1883.
- “Political Consequences of the Surrender of Cornwallis.” *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1886.
- “The United States after the Revolutionary War.” *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1886.
- “Weakness of the United States Government under the Articles of Confederation.” *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1886.
- “Failure of American Credit after the Revolutionary War.” *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1886.
- “The Paper Money Craze of 1786, and the Shays Rebellion.” *Atlantic Monthly*, September, 1886.
- “The Germs of National Sovereignty in the United States.” *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1886.
- “The Federal Convention.” *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1887.
- “Completed Work of the Federal Convention.” *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1887.
- “Adoption of the Constitution.” *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1887.
- “Paul Jones and the Armed Neutrality.” *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1887.
- “Beginnings of the American Revolution.” *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1888.
- “First Crisis of the American Revolution.” *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1888.

And the following books :—

- “Tobacco and Alcohol.” 1 vol. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Leypoldt and Holt. Published Dec. 10, 1868.

- “Taine’s History of English Literature,” abridged from the Translation of H. Van Laun, and edited with Chronological Table, Notes, and Index. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 502. New York: Holt and Williams, 1872.
- “Myths and Mythmakers.” 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: J. R. Osgood and Co.; London: Trübner and Co. 1872.
- “Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution,” etc. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 464, 523. London: Macmillan and Co.; Boston: J. R. Osgood and Co. 1874.
- “The Unseen World, and other Essays.” Boston: J. R. Osgood and Co. 1876.
- “Darwinism, and other Essays.” London: Macmillan and Co. 1879. New edition, revised and enlarged. Boston: 1885.
- “Excursions of an Evolutionist.” Boston: 1883.
- “The Destiny of Man, viewed in the Light of his Origin.” Boston: 1884.
- “The Idea of God, as affected by Modern Knowledge.” Boston: 1885.
- “American Political Ideas, viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History.” New York: 1885.
- “Washington and his Country: being Irving’s Life of Washington, abridged for the Use of Schools, with Introduction and Continuation, giving a brief Outline of United States History from the Discovery of America to the End of the Civil War.” Boston: 1887.

As associate editor of “Appleton’s Cyclopædia of American Biography,” Vols. I.–IV., New York, 1886–88, he has contributed the following articles:—

- “Samuel, John, Abigail, John Quincy, and Charles Francis Adams;”
 “Benedict Arnold;” “Lord Chatham;” “Rufus Choate;”
 “Sir H. Clinton;” “William Cobbett;” “Lord Cornwallis;”
 “The Fairfax Family;” “Benjamin Franklin;” “Horatio Gates;”
 “Nathanael Greene;” “Thomas Hutchinson;” “Andrew Jackson;”
 “Lafayette;” “Charles Lee;” “The Lee Family of Virginia” (those born before 1800); “James Madison;”
 “Francis Marion;” “Daniel Morgan;” “James Otis;”
 and others which need not be mentioned. *De minimis non curat lex.*

A reviewer of the October "North American," in the "Boston Post" of Oct. 10, 1863, speaks as follows of the article entitled "The Evolution of Language:" —

"This is by far the most thoughtful and elaborate article in this number of the 'Review.' The author has something of the tone and tread of the 'great reviewers' in his style, and we are glad to see one who can leave the nervous, jack-o-lantern style of our New England transcendentalists, and talk like a man of some growth, stature, and dignity. We only find a little fault with a few of his recondite words, which we do not deem at all necessary to profound and elegant writing on the subject."

He has been a member of the Cambridge School Committee; a member of the American Oriental Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Antiquarian Society, Virginia Historical Society, California Historical Society, American Folk-Lore Society, and British Folk-Lore Society.

In November, 1884, he was appointed professor of American History in the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. This requires a stay of from a fortnight to two months in St. Louis every spring. He had already done the same sort of work there in 1881, 1882, and 1884.

He was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College in 1879. He has been engaged, since June, 1878, on a "History of the American People," suggested by the well-known work of his dear friend, the late J. R. Green. It will make probably six or eight volumes. In doing this, he found it desirable to consult the British Museum and Record Office in London; and he therefore sailed for England, Jan. 31, 1883, and worked for a while in London.

He was married in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1864, to Abby M. Brooks, daughter of Aaron Brooks, of Petersham, Mass. He has six children: Maud, born July 21, 1865; Harold Brooks, born May 13, 1867; Clarence Stoughton, born May 10, 1869; Ralph Browning, born Nov. 16,

1870; Ethel, born July 22, 1872; and Herbert Huxley, born Aug. 20, 1877.

CHARLES MARSH FOSTER, son of Henry Prentiss and Eliza (Marsh) Foster, was born in Walpole, N. H., Oct. 17, 1841. He fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

He began the study of law, in August, 1863, in the office of Frederic Vose, in Walpole, where he remained until September, 1865. He spent half a term in the Law School at Cambridge, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar Dec. 26, 1865. March 18, 1866, he began the practice of law at Alstead, N. H. He relinquished the practice of law in Alstead in June, 1868, and remained at home in Walpole until August of the same year, when he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he has since been practising law.

In July, 1872, he was appointed one of a commission to revise the late laws of Kansas, and has been employed to revise and compile the city ordinances of Topeka. He has acted as attorney for the suburban city of South Topeka, which was afterwards consolidated with Topeka. From October, 1883, to November, 1887, he was in partnership in the law business with John T. Bradley, under the name of Bradley and Foster.

JOHN WILLIAMS FREEMAN, son of Jonathan and Sarah Ann (March) Freeman, was born in Glen's Falls, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1842. He fitted for college with Rev. Edward Buckingham, at Troy, N. Y.

After graduation he studied medicine with Dr. James R. Wood in New York City, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1866. He was a favorite pupil of Dr. Wood's, and gave promise of ability and usefulness in his profession. Subsequently, in October, 1866, however, he was obliged to give up the study of medicine on

account of ill health. He has never been able to practise his profession, and still continues much out of health, and resides in Canandaigua, N. Y.

JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS FRENCH, son of Jonathan and Hannah Weld (Williams) French, was born in Boston, Jan. 29, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

In the spring of 1864, having received a commission in the United States Christian Commission, he spent four months in its employ in the West and South. In the spring of 1865 he again entered the same service, the scene of action this time being in Virginia. He was with the army around Petersburg, and was afterwards transferred to the Individual Relief Department. He marched with the army from Richmond to Alexandria after General Lee's surrender, and joined in the Grand Review at Washington. He sailed for Europe, May 9, 1866, and travelled there until Oct. 8, 1867. Nov. 26, 1867, he bought a farm in North Andover, Mass. He calls it the "Cochickewick Farm;" and its choice herds of Ayrshire stock have gained an enviable reputation under his management. He resides in summer on his farm, and in winter in Boston, and devotes a large portion of his time to agriculture. He has recently received the one-thousand-dollar prize of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for his Larch Plantation. He made a second journey abroad in 1882. In the summer of 1886 he made an extended tour in the West, including the Yellowstone Park. He had the pleasure of meeting classmate Waters, at Jamestown, Dakota, near the well-known town of Pingree. In the spring of 1888 he made another extensive tour in the South.

He was elected from Ward 11, Boston, to the Common Council for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, and was chairman of the Committee on Common and Public Squares, etc. He has been secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Associa-

tion of the United States and Canada from 1875 to 1882 ; and president of the same Association, 1882 and 1883. He is now treasurer of the new Bay State Agricultural Society, organized in 1886. He is editor of the "Ayrshire Record" (Herd Book), three volumes, and has printed a pamphlet on Ayrshire cattle, entitled "Some Information concerning the Ayrshire Breed of Cattle."

He has been a member of the Board of Managers, and a vice-president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association ; warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd, treasurer of the Corporation of the Good Shepherd,—a charitable Episcopal association, instituted for the purpose of building churches and tenement houses. He has been for four years superintendent of the Sunday-school of this chapel. He has been secretary for the Eastern District of the Board of Directors of the American Railway Literary Union ; member of the Diocesan Board of Missions (Episcopal) ; member of the Episcopal City Mission (Boston), the Corporation of St. Mary's for Sailors (Episcopal), the Free Church Association (Episcopal), the Wells Memorial Association, and Workingmen's Club and Institute (Boston), the Associated Charities (Boston), Suppression of Vice (New England Society), Law and Order League, Bostonian Society, Union Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Essex Agricultural Society, of which he has also been a trustee. He is also a member of the New England Agricultural Society, American Agricultural Association, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Farmers' Club (North Andover), St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Temporary Home for the Destitute, Independent Corps of Cadets, Veteran Association, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, etc.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON FROTHINGHAM, son of John W. and Mary Angeline (Thompson) Frothingham, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 2, 1843. He fitted

for college at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

The first year after graduation he passed mostly in the Army, in South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia, acting as volunteer aide on the staff of Major-General Gilmore, with the rank of captain. In October, 1864, he sailed for Europe in company with Cromwell. They travelled together for about ten months, reaching home again in August, 1865. Jan. 1, 1866, he entered into partnership with George A. Potter, of New York, in the tea business, under the firm name of Potter and Frothingham, at 80 South Street, New York City. Since Jan. 1, 1870, he has been a member of the firm of Frothingham, Baylis, and Co., manufacturers and dealers in cotton, sail, duck, and other canvas, now at 74 Broad Street.

He has taken much interest in the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. He resides in Brooklyn.

He was married, Oct. 31, 1866, to Kate Tredway White, daughter of Alexander M. White, of Brooklyn, and a sister of our classmate White. He has had four children, — Elizabeth White, born Feb. 21, 1869; Thompson Goddard, born Oct. 17, 1871, who died March 29, 1877; John Whipple, born June 8, 1878; and Philip Hart, born Feb. 22, 1881, who died April 5, 1888.

WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, son of Samuel and Maria Louisa (Whitridge) Frothingham, was born in Boston, Nov. 8, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

For two years he was salesman in the house of Frothingham and Co., New York City, and on July 1, 1865, was admitted as partner. He afterwards gave up business in New York, and has since resided in Longwood (Brookline), Mass., and in Boston, and has been engaged in selling books.

He was married, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, in St. Michael's Church, Brattleborough, Vt., Oct. 26, 1865, to Margaret

Ellen Fuller, daughter of William H. Fuller, of New York City. He has had a daughter, Maria Louisa, born Dec. 10, 1866, who died Sept. 12, 1867; and a son, Samuel, born August 7, 1868. His wife died in London, in December, 1873.

* **PAYSON PERRIN FULLERTON**, son of Alexander and Mary Harrington (Perrin) Fullerton, was born in Boston, July 15, 1841. He fitted for college at the Chauncy-Hall School.

After graduation he resided in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, successively, until the winter of 1864, when he entered his father's office, 71 Broadway, New York City, as assistant secretary and treasurer of a mining company, of which he afterwards became full secretary and treasurer.

Early in 1870 he connected himself with Mark M. Pomeroy, then the editor of the "La Crosse and Pomeroy's Democrat," and remained with him until the summer of 1871. He then once more acted as secretary of several mining companies, and in the fall of 1873 as private secretary and cashier for his brother-in-law, John H. Morrell, in his immense storage business. This last position he resigned in 1874, and afterwards did little regular business, his health being poor. He resided for some time among the Catskill Mountains at Freehold, and at New Rochelle, N. Y.

He died Nov. 13, 1877.

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, June 26, 1878, the Class Secretary announced the death of Fullerton, and read the following notice of his life, which had been prepared by a classmate:—

Payson Perrin Fullerton died in New York City, Nov. 13, 1877. He was one of the early members of the class, entering it as a Freshman at the first examination in the summer of the year 1859.

He was not very widely known to the class personally, as he did not develop, at least in his boyhood, those qualities which exert an influence over the minds of one's associates. But his early connec-

tion with the class ; the fact that he came into it, not after all its internal and separate associations had been formed, but in the uncrystallized state when all was in the process of formation, — perhaps brings home to us more forcibly, now that he is gone, the fact of his classmateship, and the plain recognition of the strength of its tie and the force of its subtle influence. As the main stream of a river is ever the same river to its ultimate source, though fed on its way to the sea by noble branches pouring in ; so he seems to be all the more a classmate who was of the origin, and an element of the germ, of the Class of '63.

Since his graduation, largely owing to his not remaining among us, but more especially to the infrequency of his attendance at the annual gatherings of our class, there are few of us who have kept informed as to his labors in life ; but we know that he gave himself to various pursuits, having connection at one time with the profession of journalism, at different times with incorporated companies as secretary and treasurer, and with other departments of industry, until several years ago declining health required that he abstain from active work. In his death we lament the loss to us of a classmate who began life with us ; and this Commencement season is shadowed with the fresh but reluctant recognition of the steady thinning of our ranks.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the same be entered on the class records.

He was married, April 18, 1866, to Emily Warren, daughter of Thomas B. Warren, of Lancaster, Mass. He had a son, Arthur Warren, born Sept. 8, 1868, who died Feb. 25, 1872 ; and a son, Walter, born May 18, 1871.

CHARLES ELIOT FURNESS, son of James Thwing and Elizabeth Margaret (Eliot) Furness, was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1844. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Charles Short [Harv. 1846] in Philadelphia.

After graduation he served as a private, in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, from June 18, 1863, to August 12, 1863, when he was mustered out. He then went

into business in Philadelphia, with Horace H. Soule, at 32 North Front Street, as a commission merchant for the sale of woollen yarn, and a carpet manufacturer, and became a member of the firm of Horace H. Soule and Co., Jan. 1, 1869. This copartnership was dissolved in November, 1870; and in December, 1870, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, resident at St. Paul, Minn. In January, 1871, he was also appointed treasurer of the Trustees of the Land Department of the same company. In November, 1871, he resigned his office of treasurer and secretary, and was elected vice-president of the company. In June, 1872, he was elected vice-president and land commissioner of the company. In June, 1873, he resigned his position of vice-president, and in December, 1873, his office of land commissioner.

While resident in Minnesota he was also secretary of the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad Company; director of the Stillwater and St. Paul Railroad Company, and director of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. In February, 1874, he was appointed assistant to the General Freight Agent of the Empire Transportation Company, resident in Philadelphia, at the main office of the company, 1127 Girard Street. He subsequently removed again to St. Paul, and was land commissioner of the Manitoba Railroad. He afterwards resigned that position, and has not since been engaged in any business.

He was married, March 29, 1875, to Marion Ramsey, daughter of Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, Minn. He has had four children, — Anna Earle, born May 17, 1876; Alexander Ramsey, born Oct. 18, 1877; Charles Eliot, born Oct. 21, 1879, who died Sept. 20, 1880; and Laura, born March 31, 1882.

JOSEPH ANTHONY GILLET, son of Jeremiah and Fanny Josina (Day) Gillet, was born in New Lebanon, N. Y.,

June 21, 1837. He fitted for college at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.

Having devoted a year to teaching and studying, on Sept. 1, 1864, he began to teach as sub-master in the Cambridge High School. He was also engaged, in connection with his fellow-teacher, W. J. Rolfe, in writing and publishing a series of "Text-Books in Physics." The series embraces "The Cambridge Course in Physics," in three volumes, on chemistry, natural philosophy, and astronomy; and "The Handbook Series," in three volumes, on chemistry, natural philosophy, and the stars. The books are designed as a practical manual for the use of high schools, academies, grammar and district schools; and giving the results of the latest discovery and research in a "clear, concise, and simple" style, they have met with success.

In 1870 he removed to New York City, and became professor of mathematics and physics in the Normal College of the City of New York, — a position he still holds. There are about fifteen hundred pupils in this institution, and Gillet has seven assistant teachers under him. He meets each week about one thousand pupils in his lecture-room. He occasionally writes a text-book upon the subjects he is teaching. He continues to reside in New York City.

He was married, at Wilbraham, Mass., May 4, 1864, to Sarah H. Bliss, daughter of John Wesley Bliss. He has had three children, — Mary Ann, born Sept. 9, 1867, who died Feb. 26, 1876; Fannie, born Nov. 3, 1871, and Louis Bliss, born Dec. 23, 1880.

FRANK GOODWIN, son of Ichabod and Sarah Parker (Rice) Goodwin, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1841. He fitted for college in the schools of Portsmouth.

He began the study of the law at George P. Sanger's office, Boston, and afterwards spent a year at the Dane Law School, in Cambridge. He then returned to an office, Dehon and

Bryant's, Boston, was subsequently admitted to the bar, and began practising, with his office at 4 Court Street, Boston. He has resided in Cambridge, and now resides in Boston.

In March, 1879, he went to Europe. He visited England, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland, and returned in July of the same year. In March, 1881, he went to California by the Union Pacific route, and returned in August of the same year by the southern route.

He was elected a member of the School Committee of Cambridge for the term of three years in 1881, and subsequently resigned.

He wrote a sketch of the life of his father, Gov. Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire, which appeared first, with a portrait of the subject of the sketch, in the "Granite Monthly," and was afterwards republished in the collection entitled "Successful New Hampshire Men." He is also the author of an article in the "American Law Review," of March, 1882, entitled "Some Features of Maritime Liens."

He continues in the practice of his profession at 28 State Street, Boston, and is at present engaged in lecturing upon the subject of "Real Property" in the Law School of the Boston University.

He was married, at Christ Church, Cambridge, Sept. 27, 1866, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, to Mary Greenwood Buttrick, daughter of Ephraim Buttrick, of Cambridge. He has had four children, — Mary, born Feb. 18, 1868, who died Feb. 26, 1881; Sarah Storer, born Aug. 1, 1870; Eleanor Greenwood, born June 27, 1877; and Robert Elliot, born Oct. 28, 1878.

ADOLPHUS WILLIAMSON GREEN, son of John Henry and Jane (Ryan) Green, was born in Boston, Jan. 14, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He taught school in Groton, Mass., for about a year after graduation. In November, 1864, he became assistant librarian of Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, New York City, and

afterwards librarian. He gave up this position as librarian, became the managing clerk in the law office of Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate, and subsequently began the practice of the law. He was for several years secretary of the Harvard Club, in New York.

In October, 1873, he removed to Chicago; and since that time has practised law in that city, residing in Chicago and in Hyde Park, a suburb of the city. Jan. 1, 1886, he formed a copartnership with William C. Goudy, which still continues. He was attorney for Hyde Park from April, 1883, to April, 1885, and is now attorney for the South Park Commissioners. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from June, 1884, to January, 1887, and delegate to various State and County conventions, over some of which he has presided. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Law Institute for 1884, and vice-president for 1885. He has been president of St. Paul's Home for Boys since March, 1887. He is a member of the Iroquois and University Clubs.

He was married, July 3, 1879, to Esther Walsh, of Chicago. He has had five children, — Jane, born May 3, 1880; Mary, born July 9, 1881; Arthur Williamson, born Dec. 6, 1882, who died Feb. 11, 1884; Esther Margaret, born April 16, 1885; and Charles Francis, born Dec. 12, 1886.

JOHN ORNE GREEN, son of John Orne [Harv. 1817] and Jane (McBurney) Green, was born in Lowell, Mass., June 7, 1841. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Immediately after graduating he began the study of medicine. He spent a few months in his father's office at Lowell, and then entered the Harvard Medical School. On April 1, 1865, he became surgical house-pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and remained there a year.

In the latter part of July, 1866, having received the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School, he sailed for

Hamburg to pursue his medical studies in Europe. He visited Dresden and Berlin, where he spent four months in the study of the German language, and in attending the lectures and clinics, chiefly those of Virchow and Langenbeck of the famous University there. Jan. 5, 1867, he went to Vienna. At Vienna he began the more particular study of his specialty, the ear, theoretically under Professor Wedl, but practically under Gruber and Politzer. In the summer of 1867 he visited the Alps, Ulm, Munich, etc., and returned to Vienna to pursue his studies. October, 1867, he went to Würzburg, where he spent two months under Troeltsch and in the Pathological Institute, seeing there the genuine German student-life. He spent some time in Paris, London, and Dublin, and returned home in April, 1868. He immediately settled in Boston, and began practice as a specialist for diseases of the ear. He has continued in the active practice of his profession in Boston, taking regularly and systematically an annual vacation, believing he can do better and more work in eleven months than he can in twelve. In the winter of 1872-73 he made a trip to England, France, and Germany, and devoted himself chiefly to professional study.

He has had charge of a department in the Boston City Hospital. In 1869 he was appointed university lecturer in otology in Harvard University; and after holding his appointment two years, on the giving up of university lectureships in the Medical School, he was appointed lecturer in otology. He is also clinical instructor in otology in the Medical School. He is aural surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and in March, 1887, was appointed aural surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He has been a member and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; president of the American Otological Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Boston Society of Medical Sciences; and trustee of the Lowell Institution for Savings.

His literary labors have been entirely professional. He has written papers in the "Transactions of the American Otological Society," and the "American Journal of Otology," of which he was one of the editors during its existence; also "Disease of the Brain in its Relations to Inflammations of the Ear," and translations of two books from the German, namely, Schwartze's "Pathological Anatomy of the Ear," and "Troeltsch on Ear Disease in Children;" also numerous articles, reports, and reviews of books in medical journals, among which are the following:—

"Obstinate Vertigo, Nausea, and Vomiting from Ear Disease."

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1867.

"Cases Illustrative of Mastoid Disease." *Ibid.*

"Injury to the Ear from External Violence." *Transactions American Otological Society*, 1869.

"Neuralgia in and about the Ear. *Ibid.*, 1874.

"Semi-annual Reports on Otology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1872-86.

Translations from the German of parts of Stricker's "Histology."

"Some of the less Common Forms of Mastoid Disease." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15, 1886.

"Remarks on Objective 'Tinnitus Aurium.'" *Ibid.*, Feb. 2, 1888.

FREDERIC THOMAS GREENHALGE, son of William and Jane (Slater) Greenhalgh, was born in Clitheroe, Eng., July 19, 1842. He fitted for college at the High School in Lowell, Mass.

He left college during the Junior year to begin his professional studies. He was admitted to the bar May 23, 1865, and became a member of the firm of Howe and Greenhalge, in Lowell. He received his degree in 1870. He has continued to reside in Lowell, and to practise law. He was a member of the Common Council of Lowell, 1868-69, and School Committee, 1871-73; special justice of the police court, 1874-85; president of the Hayes and Wheeler Club in 1876, and of the Talbot Club in 1878-79; commissioner of insolvency, 1876-85;

mayor of Lowell, 1880-81; city solicitor, 1888; trustee of the City Institution for Savings since November, 1876; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and representative to the General Court in 1885.

He was married, Oct. 1, 1872, to Isabel Nesmith, daughter of John Nesmith, of Lowell. He has had three children, — Nesmith, born August 28, 1873, who died July 25, 1874; Frederic Brandlesome, born July 21, 1875; and Harriet Nesmith, born Dec. 10, 1878.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH, son of William Whitwell [Harv. 1837] and Catherine Scollay (Curtis) Greenough, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 29, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

The first year after graduation he spent at Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass., occupied in studying the character and condition of wool. The second year he passed in Boston, with Tyler, McInnes, and Co., wool-dealers. From August 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866, he was in business as a wool-broker, at 122 Congress Street. He was afterwards with Hallowell and Coburn, wool commission-merchants. He became a member of this firm April 1, 1867, and left it Jan. 1, 1872, and began business under his own name at 51 Federal Street. His warehouse, with all its merchandise, was consumed in the great fire of November, 1872. He removed to New York City early in 1879, and engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods at Waterloo, N. Y., and their sale in New York City, in partnership with his wife's brother, under the name of Patterson and Greenough, at 65 Leonard Street. In the early part of 1888 he moved to 41 Worth Street, where he still continues in the same business.

He has been much interested in the foundation of the New York Free Circulating Library, — a free library for the poor of the city of New York, — and has been one of the trustees as well as secretary of the Society. It is the only lending library

free to all classes in New York, and circulates many thousand volumes annually. He has been connected with the management of the Dewitt Dispensary, New York Lying-in Hospital, City Reform Club, and New York Charity Organization Society. He is a member of the New York Historical Society, Waterloo Historical Society, University Club, Harvard Club, and several others.

He was married, April 26, 1871, to Alice Mary Patterson, daughter of Joseph Wyman Patterson, of New York City. He has five children,—Alice, born March 24, 1872; William, born July 15, 1874; Marion Mansfield, born Oct. 17, 1877; Edith, born Sept. 12, 1881; and Carroll, born Jan. 30, 1883.

EDWARD STURGIS GREW, son of Henry and Elizabeth P. (Sturgis) Grew, was born in Boston, March 10, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

After graduation he was engaged in the dry-goods commission business with Frothingham and Co., Boston, until July 15, 1867, when he became agent in Boston for A. T. Stewart and Co., of New York City. Jan. 1, 1872, he began business for himself as a member of the dry-goods commission house of Gowing and Grew, Boston and New York; and, Jan. 1, 1884, became a partner in the firm of Lawrence and Co., of which Amos A. Lawrence was the senior member. Jan. 1, 1887, he retired from this firm, after twenty-three years of active business life. He travelled in Europe for seven months in 1887. He was burned out in the great fire of November, 1872. He lived in Boston until November, 1867, when he moved to Longwood (Brookline), Mass., but returned to Boston in May, 1869.

He has been a director in the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, treasurer for fifteen years of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and is a manager and secretary of the Boston Dispensary.

He was married, at St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass., Nov.

26, 1867, to Annie Crawford Clark, daughter of Joseph W. Clark, of Dedham. He has had five children, — Robert Sturgis, born Sept. 1, 1871, who died August 10, 1872; Randolph Clark, born Sept. 21, 1873; Henry Sturgis, born Nov. 1, 1875; Joseph Clark, born May 27, 1880; and Eleanor Jackson, born Sept. 14, 1882.

JOHN DEAN HALL, son of Henry Ranlet and Mary Ann (Boardman) Hall, was born in Exeter, N. H., March 17, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He spent the first year after graduation in New York City, studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and under the direction of Dr. Watts, devoting his leisure hours to teaching. He was graduated at the college in March, 1867, and received a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States Army, Dec. 16, 1868, which commission he now holds. He has been stationed at Fort Shaw, Montana; Fort Independence, Boston; in the Department of Texas; Fort Randall, Dakota; and since 1884 on the Pacific coast, principally at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.

He is the author of some short articles in the Boston "Transcript" of 1881, called "Border Ruffian Items," and of a longer article, entitled "Life at an Army Post," and a few other stories printed in the "Transcript" in 1882; also of a medical essay on "The Typhoid of New-Comers," in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," November, 1884; poems on "The Far Frontier," "Idyl of Fort S.," "The Farewell Taps," and "The Coming Younger," in the "Army and Navy Register;" "Her Birthday," "The Return of the Sun," "Fort Townsend Bay," "Anna," and "The Sceptic and Sage," in the "Daily Oregonian." August 8, 1885, on the occasion of General Grant's funeral, he read a poem, — the "Elegy on Grant." May, 1886, he delivered a poem on Memorial Day at Fort Townsend, afterwards repeated in

1887 at Port Townsend. He was also poet and odist at Port Townsend on Independence Day, July 4, 1886.

He was married, at Fort Benton, Montana, June 8, 1876, to Ellen James De Camp, daughter of James and Ellen De Camp, of Saratoga, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Surgeon S. G. De Camp, U. S. A. His wife died Sept. 7, 1879. He has a son, John De Camp, born Sept. 10, 1877. He was again married, at Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1882, to Lillian May Holp, daughter of Jacob H. and Martha J. Holp, of Dayton. He has a second son, Dean, born Dec. 14, 1883.

WALTER WHITNEY HAMMOND, son of Edward Louis Scott and Catherine (Aiken) Hammond, was born in Boston, July 3, 1842. He fitted for college at the Cambridge High School.

He was in the army as private and orderly sergeant, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the time the class graduated. Having returned to Cambridge, he took his degree in July, 1864. In the summer of 1864 he spent a few weeks in the service of the United States Christian Commission, and in August was appointed principal of the Fitchburg High School. In September, 1865, he entered the Newton Theological Seminary. On May 19, 1865, he delivered the Anniversary Oration before the Irving Literary Society of Cambridge, in the City Hall of that place, and on May 15, 1866, read an essay before the convention of the Literary Associations of Massachusetts, in the Melodeon, Boston.

He was graduated at the Newton Theological Seminary, June 25, 1868, and at the Commencement exercises read an essay on "Individuality in Preaching." May 1, 1868, he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the service to begin the following September, which call he accepted, and, Sept. 10, 1868, was duly installed in Brooklyn. He resigned this charge March 1, 1870, and accepted a call to the pastorate of

the Bergen Baptist Church, at Jersey City, Dec. 31, 1870. During his pastorate of four years and two months here, an attractive and commodious church was erected, and the congregation quadrupled in number. March 1, 1875, he resigned this position, and, May 15, 1875, went to Europe. He visited Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey in Europe, and Greece; and sought, by simultaneous reading and study, to get the best benefits of his travels, which consumed fourteen and a half months. In October, 1877, he was called to the pastorate of the Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church, in Detroit, Mich., and continued in that relation until Dec. 20, 1881, "the pastorate having been marked with a good degree of God's favor and prosperity." In January, 1882, he visited Europe for a second time, returning after an absence of eight months. In November, 1882, he accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In December, 1883, he joined the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in June, 1884, became the stated supply of the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and, July 21, 1885, was elected pastor of this church, which position he still holds. In the summer of 1887 he made a journey to Scandinavia.

He has been a member of the Board of the American Bible Union, life-manager of the American Baptist Publication Society, vice-president of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York, and member of the Board of New Jersey Baptist Education Society, and has been connected with the Gamma Sigma of New Jersey, and Alpha Pi Delta of New York City and vicinity. Both of these last-named societies are organized for theological and literary culture. In 1877-78 he was president of the Detroit Ministerial Union (undenominational); in 1878-81 a member of the Michigan Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; in 1880 and 1881, for two terms, president of the

Michigan Baptist Association. He has received various appointments of the Presbytery of Philadelphia,—delegate to the Synod, October, 1886; moderator of the Presbytery, April to October, 1887; and alternate commissioner to the Centennial Meeting of the General Assembly of 1888. In December, 1879, he delivered the Annual Address before the Evangelical Alliance in Detroit. He delivered annual sermons and addresses before the Michigan Baptist State Convention in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. He has contributed articles to religious journals, some of them based on observations of travel, and the rest upon topics relating to Christian devotion and life.

THOMAS ROBINSON HARRIS, son of Thaddeus William [Harv. 1815] and Catherine (Holbrook) Harris, was born in Cambridge, June 15, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He left college at the end of the Junior year to serve as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served the full term of service, nine months, and was mustered out June 18, 1863. He served in the United States Sanitary Commission during the spring of 1864. He received his degree in 1867.

He spent three years at the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, July 1, 1866, and priest, Dec. 23, 1866, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.C.L., Bishop of New York.

For a time he had charge of St. Mark's Chapel, New York City, and in June, 1867, became rector of St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass., where he remained until April, 1868. During the summer and fall of 1868 he acted as an assistant in Trinity Parish, New York City, and in February, 1869, became rector of St. John's Parish, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., where he remained until May, 1870. May 1, 1870,

he entered on his duties as rector of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, N. Y., where he has since remained.

In 1887 he received from St. Stephen's College the degree of Doctor of Divinity, having been nominated for the degree by the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York.

He has been secretary of the diocese of New York, one of the original members of the New York Churchman's Association, secretary and president of the New York Clericus, secretary of the Parochial Mission Society, member of the Executive Committee of the Church Congress, and for a year past has been acting as one of the chaplains of the Home for Incurables, holding services there every week and visiting the inmates. He has written and published the following articles, besides book notices, etc.:—

- “Saint Peter's Warning,” an exegetical article. *The Churchman*, August 30, 1884.
- “Influence of Bishop Seabury,” a paper read before the New York Clericus. *The Churchman*, Nov. 22, 1884.
- “Fifteen Years' Work,” a sermon. *Westchester Times*, May 9, 1885.
- “Saint Paul's Liturgical Quotations.” *The Churchman*, July 4, 1885.
- “Saint Bartholomew's Day ; or, The Story of the Non-Conformists.” *The Churchman*, August 22, 1885.
- “Church Growth.” *The Churchman*, Nov. 20, 1886, and reprinted in several papers and magazines.
- “Report of a Committee of the Southern Convocation of New York, reviewing the Work of the Church in that Field.” *The Churchman*, Feb. 13, 1886.
- “The Church the Body of Christ,” the Annual Sermon before the Southern Missionary Convocation in Trinity Chapel, New York, and published by the Convocation in pamphlet form.
- “Non-Communicating Attendance.” *The Churchman*, April 2, 1887.
- “Prayer of Saint Chrysostom.” *The Churchman*, April 30, 1887.
- “Non-Communicating Attendance.” *The Churchman*, May 7, 1887.
- “Non-Communicating Attendance.” 12mo pamphlet, 80 pp. Published at the request of the Bishops of Connecticut, Albany, and New York.

He has edited, and in so doing has written, the larger part of the *Convention Journal of the Diocese of New York*, an 8vo volume of about 260 pages.

He was married, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I., June 20, 1867, to Margaret Schenck Van Kleeck, daughter of Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I. He has had six children,—Robert Van Kleeck Harris, born June 23, 1868, now a member of the Junior class in Columbia College; Margaret, born Oct. 23, 1870; William Thaddeus, born Dec. 25, 1872, who died May 12, 1874; Emma, born March 8, 1876; Edith Holbrook, born July 7, 1878, who died April 27, 1879; and May Robinson, born May 3, 1880.

ALBERT CHEVALIER HASELTINE, son of John and Elizabeth Stanley (Shinn) Haseltine, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1843. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Charles Short [Harv. 1846] in Philadelphia.

From June to July, 1863, he served as private in Landis's Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He afterwards resided in Philadelphia and New York City, in which latter place he was in business, and was secretary of the Harvard Club.

He entered into partnership with our former classmate, Fearing, under the style of Haseltine and Fearing, stock-brokers, in New York City. He subsequently went to Europe, where he continues to reside, and is in business there. He has lived in London, and for about twelve years in Chartres, France, and is now in Paris, associated with the house of M. Georges Petit.

JOHN TYLER HASSAM, son of John and Abby (Hilton) Hassam, was born in Boston, Sept. 20, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

From Dec. 8, 1863, to August 1, 1864, he was in the army as first lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry. He took part in the Red River campaign.

In February, 1865, he entered the law office of A. A. Ranney, Boston. He was admitted to the bar Dec. 13, 1867, and began practising law at 35 Court Street. He sailed for Europe April 12, 1873, and, having travelled extensively, returned home April 22, 1874.

He removed, Feb. 1, 1878, from 35 to 47 Court Street, where he is still engaged in practising law, having always devoted himself principally to conveyancing.

He was elected, Feb. 6, 1867, a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, was for six years chairman of the committee on the library of that Society, and is one of its directors. He was one of the original members, and one of the first Executive Council, of the Boston Antiquarian Club, which was organized in 1879, and which was merged in the Bostonian Society Dec. 27, 1881. He was one of the corporate members of the latter Society, which was incorporated Dec. 2, 1881; and is one of its directors.

He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Nov. 10, 1881; a corresponding member of the Weymouth Historical Society, Jan. 4, 1882; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, June 18, 1883, and of the American Historical Association, Nov. 12, 1884.

Besides writing many book notices, reviews, and occasional articles, chiefly for the newspapers, he is a frequent contributor to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Of these "Antiquarian and Genealogical Papers," the following have been reprinted in separate form:—

"The Hassam Family." 1870.

"Some of the Descendants of William Hilton." 1877.

"Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants." 1879.

"Boston Taverns, with some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records." 1880.

"Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton Families." 1880.

"Early Suffolk Deeds." 1881.

"The Dover Settlement and the Hiltons." 1882.

- “Bartholomew and Richard Cheever, and some of their Descendants.” 1882.
- “The Facilities for Genealogical Research in the Registries of Probate in Boston and London.” 1884.
- “Ezekiel Cheever and some of his Descendants.” Part Second. 1884.
- “Ezekiel Cheever. Additional Notes.” 1887.

The exhaustive researches in England, undertaken by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, through Mr. Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters [Harv. 1855], were first set on foot by Hassam. Indeed, the plan originated with him, and he is chairman of the committee under whose direction the work has been carried on, and by whom the funds necessary for its prosecution are provided. These searches have resulted in the accumulation of a vast amount of material concerning the family history of the early settlers of this country, and particularly in the remarkable discovery of the parentage and ancestry of John Harvard, — a problem which had baffled the skill of all investigators for nearly half a century.

He has especially exerted himself to preserve and to make accessible the ancient records, files, papers, and documents, whether State, county, or municipal. The printing of the early volumes of Suffolk Deeds is due solely to him. The elaborate indices to these printed volumes were devised by him, and were made under his personal supervision. Indeed, nearly all of the recent improvements in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds were first suggested and strongly urged by him. He was appointed, April 5, 1884, by the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, one of the commissioners under whose authority the indices in that Registry of Deeds are made. The re-indexing of the entire mass of the records there, upon the present admirable plan, — a great work now rapidly being pushed forward to completion, — is the result of his efforts. It will save an incalculable amount of toil and drudgery. Those who come after us will hardly be able to picture to

themselves the state in which our public offices were at the time when the present generation of conveyancers first entered upon the active work of life.

After repeated attempts and many discouragements, he succeeded in rescuing from threatened destruction a large part of the original court files of Suffolk County, including the files of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Court of Assistants, and in obtaining the large appropriations necessary for their preservation and proper arrangement. The work is now being carefully done under the direction of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, by Mr. William P. Upham [Harv. 1856]. More than two hundred thousand documents, extending in date from the first settlement of the country to about the time of the Revolution, are now for the first time being made accessible to historical investigators.

The original plans for the new court house for the County of Suffolk made no provision for the Registry of Deeds and Probate Court. It was largely owing to his active exertions that the changes in these plans were made, and the Act of 1886 passed, enlarging the authority of the Court House Commissioners, and authorizing the taking of additional land for the accommodation of these two departments.

He prepared, and in spite of considerable opposition secured the passage of, Resolve Chapter 60 of the Legislature of 1884, providing for an examination and report as to the condition of the records, files, papers, and documents in the State Department, preliminary to the adoption of a plan for making their contents more accessible for reference. Chapter 249 of the Acts of that year, providing for the publication of a list of persons whose names have been changed in this Commonwealth from 1780 to 1883 inclusive, was drafted and carried through the Legislature by him. This list of persons, nearly ten thousand in number, is of the greatest assistance to the conveyancer as well as to other investigators.

He was married, in Salem, Feb. 14, 1878, to Nelly Alden

Batchelder, daughter of Dr. John Henry and Jane Reed (Smith) Batchelder, of Salem. His daughter, Eleanor, was born March 20, 1879.

ALEXANDER LADD HAYES, son of John Lord [Dart. 1829], and Caroline Sarah (Ladd) Hayes, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 20, 1841. He fitted for college at private schools in Washington, D. C.

He was in the United States Patent Office, at Washington, after graduation. During the winter of 1863-64 he attended a course of lectures at the Georgetown Medical School; but relinquishing the study of medicine, afterwards attended lectures at the Columbia College Law School, in New York City.

He remained in Washington, as an assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office, until December, 1871, when he resigned from the civil service, and established himself in Boston, as a solicitor of patents, residing in Cambridge. He continued to attend the lectures of the law schools while in Washington. He has also been engaged in several business enterprises based upon inventions.

He has been quite actively connected with the development of the leading electrical inventions of the recent years, especially those relating to the automatic telegraph, the stock printer, the telephone, the electric light, and gas-lighting by electricity.

In the summer of 1874 he was employed by Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the electro-harmonic telegraph, one of the claimants to the invention of the telephone, and obtained for him his first patents. In December, 1874, he went to Chicago for Professor Gray, and assisted him professionally. He was afterwards retained by the company which had acquired Professor Gray's inventions, and took part in the litigation which resulted in the establishment of Prof. A. Graham Bell's claim to the invention of the telephone, and the forma-

tion of the American Bell Telephone Company. In 1879 he was employed by that company.

In 1877, observing that the electric light was being introduced into the manufacturing establishments of France, he conceived the idea that the introduction of this method of illumination into the mills and manufacturing establishments of New England would be a profitable enterprise; and in the spring of 1878 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and secured for himself and associates the exclusive right to sell the Brush system of electric lighting in New England. He devoted considerable time and labor during that year to attracting the attention of manufacturers to this system, the result of which was the formation of the very successful company, the Brush Electric Light Company of New England.

In the fall of 1880 he undertook the introduction of the telephone into the Republic of Mexico, and secured contracts and concessions which resulted in the organization of the Mexican National Bell Telephone Company, of which he has been secretary. The rights and franchises of this company were owned by the Mexican Telephone Company, of which he was a director. He organized the Mexican Pacific Telephone Company, and was its secretary and treasurer. Business connected with these corporations has occupied a large part of his time.

He has also obtained patents and been engaged in protracted litigation relating to stock printers, owned by the Gold and Stock Printing Telephone Company, and also relating to devices for lighting gas by electricity, now quite extensively used.

He has been a director in the Economic Electric Light Company, having its office in Boston.

In the summer of 1874 and the winter of 1874-75 he represented the Lamb Knitting-Machine Company before Congress, in the matter of an application for the exclusion of a patent.

He continues in the practice of his profession as solicitor of patents, in Boston, and still resides in Cambridge.

* CHARLES WILLIAM HEATON, son of George and Sarah B. (Emerson) Heaton, was born in Alton, Ill., Dec. 11, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He was a private in the Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry from Sept. 10, 1862, to Nov. 21, 1862; but being taken sick he was compelled to return home, and rejoined the class at the beginning of the Senior year. From Dec. 5, 1863, to Feb. 3, 1865, he was captain in the Third Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, afterwards Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry. He was at Port Hudson, in General Banks's Red River campaign, etc. He afterwards studied medicine in Boston, and took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in March, 1867. He died in Boston, Sept. 9, 1869.

At the annual meeting of the class held on Commencement Day, 1870, classmate Edwards formally announced to the class the death of Heaton, and read the following sketch:—

CLASSMATES, — The glad meeting of our class to-day is not wholly alien to sadness, for it becomes my duty to recall to you that since our last meeting in this room one more of our number has gone down in the battle of life. I recall with feelings of sadness and of sorrow the death of our esteemed classmate Charles W. Heaton. As a class it becomes our sad duty to add still another to the roll of those whose battles have been fought and whose victory won. The usual motions and resolves on an occasion like this I take the liberty of passing, and think that it may, perchance, be more satisfactory to us all, if I shall limit myself to a few brief words of commendation of our classmate, and of consolation to his parents and friends.

Charles William Heaton was born at Alton, Ill., and at a very early age came to New England, the home of his parents. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard. With that portion of his life most of you are as familiar as myself. He was a man who during his college life preserved untainted the spotless purity of a child. Immediately on graduation he joined the armies of the Republic, and served faithfully and well until the great Rebellion was conquered, and absolute Liberty was supreme; and in that grand service he undoubtedly contracted the

disease which ended his life, — one more martyr in the cause of Liberty. Always a man of marked character, of strong likes and strong dislikes, when he had put his hand to the plough he turned not back. After returning from the service he entered upon the study of medicine; and he made that the one pursuit of his life. Already at the time of his death he had made his mark as one of the most successful and most promising physicians of his years, and was looked upon by his contemporaries with honor and respect, — the proud hope of a noble father, the idol of a loving mother. The field of life opened grandly before him; and in the midst of all this the fell disease attacked him. For long, long months he suffered, — a heroic and saintlike death. A noble scholar, and, nobler still, a true Christian gentleman! In his college days he had imbibed somewhat of the German theology, but in the hour of his suffering and pain his mind saw the truth and glory of the true faith. The darkness rolled away, and he said, “Mother, I am almost impatient to go;” like Saint Paul he awoke at once from darkness to the fulness of light.

I feel that I do not say too much when I offer to the parents and friends of our departed classmate our sincere and heartfelt condolence and sympathy in their great bereavement, assuaged as it may be by the consideration that he died a true Christian gentleman, and an honor to his profession. Year by year, classmates, the Class of '63 must become smaller and smaller. “Draw the ranks of our brotherhood nearer; they may narrow, but must not recoil.”

It was thereupon

Voted, That a copy of Edwards's remarks be entered upon the records of the class, and also sent to the family of the deceased, as an expression of our sympathy.

FRANCIS LEE HIGGINSON, son of George and Mary Cabot (Lee) Higginson, was born in Boston, Oct. 11, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and with Mr. F. B. Sanborn [Harv. 1855], in Concord, Mass.

He received his degree in 1868. During the Senior year, Feb. 28, 1863, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant, April 14, 1863; and captain,

July 19, 1863. He was afterwards captain in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, Jan. 30, 1864, and was mustered out Nov. 30, 1865. He sailed for Europe, May 9, 1866, and returned home from his travels abroad in December, 1866. In March, 1867, he went into the office of Lee, Higginson, and Co., bankers and brokers, at 40 State Street, Boston, and, Jan. 1, 1869, became a partner.

He retired from active business Feb. 28, 1885, and since that time has served on the boards of direction of the "Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others," in Boston, the New York and New England Railroad Company, and various other corporations. He was in Europe in 1866, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1880, and 1883.

He was married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Julia Borland, daughter of Dr. J. N. Borland, of Boston. He has four children, — Francis Lee, born Nov. 29, 1878; Mary Cabot, born Dec. 3, 1879; Juliet, born March 6, 1881; and Barbara, born March 28, 1884.

SAMUEL STORROW HIGGINSON, son of Stephen and Agnes Gordon (Cochran) Higginson, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 22, 1842. He fitted for college with Mr. F. B. Sanborn [Harv. 1855], in Concord, Mass.

He was for three years more or less intimately connected with the Army, being at one time in the office of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting Colored Regiments, in Philadelphia. He was afterwards ordained as a minister, and was chaplain of the Ninth United States Colored Troops, Twenty-fifth Corps, stationed at one time at Brownsville, Texas. Dec. 15, 1866, he was discharged, as chaplain of the Ninth United States Colored Troops, then disbanded, and arrived home in Cambridge, Dec. 19, 1866, having been absent two years and three months in that service. May 31, 1867, he sailed from Boston for Buenos Ayres, to open a school in that capital. About March 1, 1868, he was appointed, by the

Argentine Government, rector of the National College at Conception Del Uruguay; but a revolution broke out, and his college was burned and sacked, and he retired to the city of Buenos Ayres.

He was afterwards engaged in the editorial department of the "Graphic Company," New York City. He has also been a teacher in the public schools of Greenfield, Mass. He subsequently removed to Boston, and went into business with John H. Bufford's Sons, art publishers and lithographers; afterwards with J. R. Osgood and Co., book publishers; and more recently he has been connected with the editorial department of the "Boston Herald," where he now is.

He was married, Oct. 6, 1869, to Juanita Chilieteguy, of Conception, Argentine Republic. He was again married, Oct. 6, 1886, to Nora Ternan, of Boston.

JOHN MARVIN HORTON, son of Lucius B. and Eunice Noyes (Stone) Horton, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 7, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

He went to Chicago in the fall of 1863, and after short spells of school-teaching, railroading, etc., became librarian of the "Young Men's Association" Library. While occupying that position, he compiled and published a catalogue of the library, and in other respects increased its influence and efficiency. In December, 1865, his connection with the library ceased; and he was afterwards in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, first at Aurora, Ill., and subsequently in Chicago, being connected with the general superintendent's office. In 1872 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and was connected with the general agent's office of the same railroad.

He resided at Nebraska City, Neb., from October, 1875, to January, 1879, still retaining his connection with the railroad. Since that time he has been in the employ of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company, living at first in

Paterson, N. J., and since July 15, 1885, in Rochester, N. Y., as division freight agent for the Buffalo and Rochester divisions, covering two hundred and fifty miles of territory.

He was married, Nov. 12, 1867, to Laura G. Benedict, of Burlington, Iowa. His wife died July 20, 1883. He has had a son, David Stone, born August 16, 1868, who died Jan. 12, 1871; and a daughter, Marion, born Nov. 26, 1869.

WILLIAM MONEFELDT HOWLAND, son of William and Anne Catharine Amalia Elizabeth (Monefeldt) Howland, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19, 1841. He fitted for college in the schools of New York City, and with Francis Ellingwood Abbot [Harv. 1859], and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He was engaged in teaching after graduation; a part of the time at Norristown, Penn., as assistant in J. W. Lock's school, and a part of the time in New York City.

He was graduated at the Columbia College Law School in the summer of 1868, and admitted to the bar in New York City in the May term of 1868. He afterwards entered the law office of Andersen and Man, 54 Wall Street.

He was compelled to abandon the practice of the law in 1873, on account of ill health. He subsequently resumed teaching, in New York City, and now resides in Brooklyn. He has translated a German work, "*Roschen Vom Hofe*." He has not fully recovered his health and strength.

He was married, April 30, 1885, to Sarah B. Kniffen, daughter of the late William M. Bickford, of Worcester, Mass. He has a daughter, Frances Bickford, born Oct. 22, 1887.

* **WILLIAM GUPTILL HUBBARD**, son of Abraham P. and Marcia R. (Hubbard) Hubbard, was born in Acton, Me., March 18, 1841. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School. He entered Harvard in 1856, but at the end of the Freshman year was obliged to give up studying, on ac-

count of ill health, and again entered college with the Class of 1863, in the Sophomore year.

After graduation he spent some time in teaching, and then entered the Harvard Medical School. His studies were, however, more or less interrupted by sickness, till May 23, 1865, when he died of consumption, at his home in East Somerville, Mass. In his professional as well as in his college studies, he was thoroughly devoted to his work, and won the esteem of teachers and friends; but a lingering disease, from which he had long suffered, soon closed his earthly labors.

At the regular meeting of the class, held on Commencement Day, July 19, 1865, the following resolutions were offered by Knapp, and adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove our beloved classmate, William Guptill Hubbard, —

Resolved, That, while we bow in submission to the Divine will, and believe that our sad affliction is in accordance with an All-wise Providence, we deeply mourn the loss of one who, by his brilliant scholarship, his genial disposition, and noble character, had won our warmest affection and deepest respect.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved family in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

* EDWARD REYNOLDS HUN, son of Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1842. He fitted for college at the Dummer Academy in Byfield, Mass.

He studied medicine in Albany and New York City, until the early spring of 1866, and having been graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in March, 1866, he sailed for Europe, where he pursued his medical studies in the French and English hospitals until February, 1867, when he returned to Albany and began the practice of medicine. He was made a member of the Albany County

Medical Society, November, 1867. January, 1868, he was appointed lecturer in the Spring Course of the Albany Medical College. About this time his health began to fail; and in May, 1868, he sailed again for Europe, where he rapidly gained strength, and came home with renewed health in August of that year. He then received an appointment as special pathologist to the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and, before settling down again to practice, visited the asylum at Utica, where he spent some six weeks investigating the subject of insanity. He then re-opened his office in Albany. In November, 1868, he was appointed by the Albany County Medical Society to serve as their delegate to the New York State Medical Society for a term of four years. In January, 1868, he founded a society known as the Albany Pathological Society, of which he was permanent secretary. In 1869 he was appointed attending physician at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, and, in 1875, was elected secretary of the New York State Medical Society.

He contributed a number of articles to the "New York Medical Journal," and the "New York Psychological Journal." A translation which he made of Bouchard's monograph on "Degeneration of the Spinal Cord" was published in the "American Journal of Insanity." He read a paper on the "Trichina Spiralis" before the Albany Institute in January, 1869, and presented a more complete paper on the same subject to the New York State Medical Society during its session at Albany, in February, 1869. This paper was afterwards published.

In 1870 he published a paper on "The Pulse of the Insane" and a paper on "Hæmatoma Auris;" and in 1871, a paper on "Labio-Glosso-Laryngeal Paralysis."

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, June 30, 1880, the Class Secretary announced the death of Hun; and classmate H. F. Jenks read the following notice of him:—

Edward R. Hun, M.D., died at Stamford, Conn., March 14, 1880. His death was somewhat sudden, though the last few years of his life had been a constant struggle with disease, which had obliged him to relinquish the active work of his profession for the rest by which alone recovery could be hoped for.

In his college life those who knew him well appreciated the amiability of his character, and esteemed him as a friend.

In the regular studies of the class he did not seek a high rank, but early showed his interest in the studies of the profession to which he had from the first considered himself destined. For that profession he had a high respect. He applied himself to it with energy and an ambition to excel, and secured a marked degree of success, having acquired at his death an excellent reputation for a young man, and made much progress in a career which promised to be one of usefulness, having already filled important positions, and justifying the confident predictions of professional eminence made for him by friends and acquaintances.

Immediately after leaving college he studied at the Albany Medical College, afterwards graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1866, and then spent a year in Europe, principally in Paris, continuing his medical studies. In 1867 he began the practice of medicine at Albany, and with the exception of a few months, at different times, spent in travel, continued in it until his death, gaining a practice large, exacting, and harassing.

In 1868, soon after his return from a second visit to Europe made for his health, he was appointed physician in St. Peter's Hospital, and subsequently in the Albany Hospital; and in 1876, when the medical staff of the Albany Medical College was re-organized, was offered and accepted the Chair of Diseases of the Nervous System.

Engrossed with his work, he never attended our class gatherings, and probably did not become better acquainted with the separate members of the class after graduation than when a student with them; but we heard from him occasionally, and knew him by name, and felt that in winning reputation in his profession he was proving the worth of his college training, and making his contribution to the honor which the class would reflect upon Alma Mater in recognition of its debt to her teachings.

We bear our testimony to the good and noble qualities of our classmate, and remember his diligence and usefulness. If our imperfect acquaintance with him showed us manly and admirable qualities, we

may be assured that to those who knew him better those traits were more prominent, and justified their affection and confidence. We will not intrude upon their sorrow, though as classmates we are privileged to share it; but in placing a tribute of respect, an expression of our own loss, upon the grave of one of our number, we tender our respectful sympathy to the parent who has lost a son in whose professional advancement he took an honorable pride, and to the wife from whom has been taken the husband of her youth.

We have not lost many of our number in the years since our graduation; but now another star is to stand on the quinquennial roll: one companion less is to meet at the festive board, or join us when we come back to renew our vows, to testify our affection, and to gain fresh inspiration in these familiar college scenes. The coming years must bring us many more separations, for in so large a number as was ours we cannot expect in the future the same exemption as we have enjoyed in the past; before many years that star must stand against all our names, as one after another passes away.

“Let us draw the ranks of our brotherhood nearer,” and find in the memory of the departed stimulus and incentive, to us who remain, to fidelity to duty; learn from their example to be true to our training, sensible of our obligations, worthy of our opportunities, — so that when the last star has been placed on the catalogue, and we have all graduated from earth, we may be once more united, and receive in the Commencement of a nobler fellowship our degrees *summa cum laude* for the faithful discharge of our appointed task, the honorable use of our talents and time.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the same be entered upon the class records, and that the secretary send a copy to Hun's family.

On behalf of the Class Secretary, classmate H. F. Jenks, of the Class Committee, transmitted to Hun's family the action of the class; and the following letters were received: —

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1880.

REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

MY DEAR SIR, — In the absence of my father, who is now in Europe, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosure, and to thank you, in his name, for your kind attention to the matter.

Yours truly,

L. G. HUN.

TROY, NOV. 7, 1880.

REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

DEAR SIR, — Dr. Hun has been abroad for several months, so that it was only recently I received the sketch of my dear husband's life you sent him. In Dr. Hun's name and for myself I return thanks for the sketch, and feel very grateful for the kind remembrance in which his memory is still held by his class.

Yours truly,

CAROLINE G. HUN.

He was married, April 29, 1874, to Caroline de F. Gale, of Troy, N. Y.

EDGAR ADELBERT HUTCHINS, son of Hiram and Camilla (Holt) Hutchins, was born in Springfield, N. Y., June 27, 1843. He fitted for college at the high school in Charlestown, Mass.

He has devoted himself to the practice of the law, in New York City, and resides in Brooklyn.

He was married, Jan. 19, 1869, to Hattie C. Easterbrook, of Boston. He has had six children, — Willie Fuller, born Dec. 6, 1869, who died August 28, 1878; Alexander, born Jan. 4, 1871; Lucy Camilla, born June 16, 1873; Hiram, born August 26, 1875, who died Jan. 9, 1876; Amy, born Dec. 11, 1876; and De Witt, born August 28, 1880.

CHARLES CABOT JACKSON, son of Charles [Harv. 1833] and Susan Cabot (Jackson) Jackson, was born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1843. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He studied law at the Law School in Cambridge, for one year, paying especial attention to mercantile law. He then devoted a year to learning something about business (for a time, in Boston), and the art of iron-smelting, at the Glendon Iron Works in Easton, Penn. In October, 1865, he engaged in the business of railway supplies, in the office of Perkins, Livingston, and Post, New York City.

From August, 1866, to July, 1867, he was travelling in Europe. April 1, 1868, he formed a copartnership with G. K. Richardson, under the style of Richardson and Jackson, for the wool-brokerage business, at 87 Milk Street, Boston.

In August, 1870, he entered the office of Lee, Higginson, and Co., bankers and brokers, at 40 State Street, Boston. July 1, 1879, the copartnership of Jackson and Curtis, bankers and brokers, was formed, of which he continues to be the senior member, at 24 Congress Street, Boston.

He went to Europe with his family in 1886, and again alone for a few weeks last winter. He continues to reside in Boston.

He was married, June 7, 1876, to Frances Elizabeth Appleton, daughter of Robert and Rebecca W. Appleton, of Brookline, Mass. He has five children, — Charles, born March 10, 1877; Robert Appleton, born Nov. 24, 1878; Susan, born July 17, 1881; George Schünemann, born March 10, 1884; and Frances Appleton, born May 31, 1887.

HENRY FITCH JENKS, son of John Henry and Mary Rand (Fitch) Jenks, was born in Boston, Oct. 17, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

After graduating, he entered the Cambridge Divinity School. At the completion of his course there he gave an essay, at the graduation exercises, on the subject, "Preaching to the Court, and preaching to the People." He preached his first sermon in the church in Brattle Square, Boston, Jan. 28, 1866.

April 10, 1867, he was ordained a minister of the Gospel, and installed over the First Parish in Fitchburg, Mass. He resigned his position as pastor of the parish Feb. 21, 1870, and returned to Boston. In the summer of 1872 he made quite an extensive tour in Europe. In December, 1873, he accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit, for several months, of the Unitarian Church at Charleston, S. C.; and in July,

1874, the invitation being renewed, he accepted it for one year.

He returned home in August, 1875, and did not go back to Charleston. In June, 1877, he preached at Revere, Mass., and in the following October took charge, by annual engagement as stated supply, of the First Congregational Society of that town, remaining in that position until April, 1880. In October, 1880, he went to Lawrence, Mass., to preach, and finally accepted the supply of the pulpit of the First Unitarian Society for the winter. On June 13, 1881, the society extended him a call to become its pastor, which he accepted, and on Sept. 28, 1881, he was installed. At his installation an original hymn by William Everett, Ph.D., was sung to the tune of "Jenks," composed for the occasion by Henry K. Oliver.

He resigned his pastorate at Lawrence, May 1, 1885, and accepted an invitation to become pastor of the First Congregational Parish of Canton, Mass., and was installed there July 1, 1885. The same tune of "Jenks" was sung at this installation, but with other words written by the Rev. Charles C. Sewall. He moved from Lawrence to Roxbury, Mass., May 1, 1885, and to Canton, Sept. 23, 1885, taking up his residence in the parsonage.

Previous to going to Charleston, he was a member of the Ministerial Union, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the American Oriental Society; and a life-member of the American Unitarian Association. He is now, or has been, a member of many other societies, namely: the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Pilgrim Society; the American Historical Association; the Boston Association of Ministers; the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; the Boston Anti-quarian Club, which subsequently was merged in the Bostonian Society, of which he was one of the corporate members, and afterwards a life-member; the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others of North America; the

American Library Association; the Society for Promoting Theological Education; the Norfolk County Ministerial Association; the Boston Civil Service Reform Association; the Massachusetts Reform Club; the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League; the Law and Order League; the Apollo Club; the Boston Memorial Society; the American Folk-Lore Society; the Prince Society; and an honorary member of the Stoughton Musical Society. He is also one of the managers of the Boston Provident Association; a director of the Boston Latin School Association; secretary of the Boston Lying-in Hospital; a director of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum; secretary of the Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society; treasurer of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers; secretary of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society. He was secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety, and Charity, until its dissolution in 1888; and has been a director of the Young Men's Benevolent Association. In June, 1877, he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. Feb. 10, 1881, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

From 1878 to 1886 he was a member of a committee of the Boston Latin School Association to prepare a catalogue of masters and pupils of that institution, and was the principal editor of that work, which was issued in 1886. In 1880 he prepared a sketch of the Boston Public Latin School for the "Harvard Register." This sketch, published in two numbers of that journal, was afterwards separately issued in pamphlet form, and later formed part of the "Historical Sketch of the School," which was published with the catalogue.

In 1887 he published a sermon, "Unrealized Ideals," a tribute to Robert Draper. In 1888, as a member of a committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he assisted in editing a volume of letters between General Washington and Governor Trumbull, compiled from the Trumbull papers in the

possession of that Society, forming the tenth volume of the fifth series of the Collections of that Society. He has published, in the "Unitarian Review," "A Review of Morse's Life of Alexander Hamilton," 1876, and of the "Statistical Atlas of the United States," 1876; and a few other shorter book notices. He has also contributed occasionally to reviews and magazines.

He has been a delegate to the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Saratoga in 1877, and at Boston in 1881. He was appointed a delegate to the National Conference of Unitarian Churches at Saratoga in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1886. In 1880 he was a delegate to the State Convention of the Republican party at Worcester.

He was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. John D. Long in 1881, and his commission was renewed by Gov. Oliver Ames in 1888.

He was married in Boston, March 1, 1881, to Lavinia Hathaway Angier, daughter of Oakes Angier, of Belfast, Me. He has a son, Henry Angier, born Nov. 17, 1882; a son, Charles Frederic, born Feb. 12, 1884, whose name was changed, March 21, 1888, by legal process to Charles Fitch; and a son, Frederic Angier, born Dec. 3, 1886.

* WILLIAM FURNESS JENKS, son of Horace Howard and Mary (Haven) Jenks, was born in Louisiana, Mo., May 21, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Charles Short [Harv. 1846] in Philadelphia.

He was a private in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia in June and July, 1863.

He was in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania from the autumn of 1863 until March, 1866 (when he was graduated, and received the degree of M.D.), with the exception of the "spring term" of 1865, during a part of which he was at the Harvard Medical School, and during the rest, at the hospital on Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor.

Having spent a year at the Philadelphia Hospital, he went abroad about May, 1867, and studied medicine principally in Vienna and Berlin. At the former city he received a degree or diploma for excellence in obstetrics. He was afterwards at Würzburg.

On his return home from Europe he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, — obstetrics and the diseases of women and children being the special branches of medicine to which he devoted himself. The labor of an increasing practice and hospital work proved too much for his strength, and he was obliged temporarily to abandon active work. He spent a winter in Florida, and was much improved.

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, June 28, 1882, the Class Secretary announced the death of Jenks on Oct. 31, 1881, and read the following communication from classmate Furness, and the obituary notices enclosed by him: —

ST. PAUL, May 4, 1882.

MY DEAR LINCOLN, — I have received your note, April 27, asking me for some sketch of our late classmate, William Furness Jenks, who died at his residence in Montgomery County, near Philadelphia, on the 31st October, 1881; and I observe that in your note you ask for a detailed account of his life and work since graduation.

I enclose two obituary notices, which I think very fully cover the ground. The Philadelphia notice is by his intimate friend, Dr. James V. Ingham; and the Boston notice was sent me by Mrs. Jenks, who has made the necessary corrections.

Dr. Jenks entered upon his professional career in the fall of 1863, and pursued his studies with marked industry and intelligence, and was regarded by all of his contemporaries in his profession, old and young, as one of the most promising of the younger physicians. This subject is particularly well covered in the Boston notice.

As regards his college life, I think his friendships bore ample witness to his purity of character, his high integrity, and his earnestness of purpose in life. He was very intimate in the early years of college life with our much-lamented classmate, Gorham Phillips Stevens; and the latter and riper years of his undergraduate's life

were strongly influenced by the tender friendship which existed between himself and our universally beloved classmate, Frederick Brooks, whom he loved very dearly, and sorrowed for deeply.

Dr. Jenks's active interest in Cambridge and the University never wavered or lessened, and he rarely allowed a long period of time to pass by without revisiting the old associations so dear to him.

He was a natural student, and was diligent, ambitious, and by no means content to limit his self-improvement to the prescribed text-books, but was constantly reading the standard and cognate literature of the time, and spent much of his leisure time in the College Library.

He was a singularly happy man in all his married relations; a tender father and a loving husband; and in his travels abroad was always greatly interested in what he saw. His letters were always bright and cheerful, and wonderfully entertaining.

From my long and intimate acquaintance and friendship with him, I can bear willing testimony to the absolute purity of his character in every word, thought, and deed in life. Always cheerful, never depressed, he lived a happy life, and shed happiness around him.

As regards Dr. Jenks's life before he went to college, he resided in Philadelphia, and during his period of preparation for college he was a member of my father's family, Mr. James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, who acted as his guardian after the death of Dr. Jenks's mother, which took place in Philadelphia. He was my very first and earliest companion and friend in childhood; we were educated together, and until we graduated from college I am safe in saying that we passed a large portion of most every day together.

He lies buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, in the spot he selected himself.

It will always be a precious memory to me, that at the time of his death I was in Philadelphia, and was present at his funeral.

I agree with you in deprecating "Resolutions." They are apt to be too *pro forma*. If any are drawn for the purposes of the class record, it should be the action of the class to appoint a committee and in my opinion said committee should consist of the class secretary and two members; and I should suggest Dr. J. C. Warren, who was a fellow-student with Dr. Jenks in Philadelphia, and Dr. A. L. Mason, who was always a pleasant friend to him. But this

I leave with you. When you are through with the obituary notices, please return them to me.

Yours in the faith as ever,

CHARLES E. FURNESS.

The following notices were enclosed in Furness's letter. The first is from the "Medical News and Abstract," Philadelphia, December, 1881:—

OBITUARY RECORD.—At his residence near Philadelphia, on the 31st of October, 1881, William Furness Jenks, M.D., aged 39 years.

The death of Dr. Jenks finished a life which a few years ago was full of promise. Educated at Harvard, he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and after a term of service as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, he studied obstetrics and gynecology in the special schools of Berlin, Vienna, London, and Edinburgh. In 1870 he began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and lost no time in finding in dispensary service the opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the sciences which he had so carefully studied, and for three years gave a course of practical obstetrics, illustrated by operations on the cadaver. For only a few years, however, was he able to continue his work. In the autumn of 1874, failing health compelled him to pass the winter in Florida. On his return, he made an effort to resume work, but was soon forced to give up, and again seek in a foreign climate the health refused him in his own. From this time his professional labors were over; for he saw that the only hope of prolonging his life was in the entire abandonment of all work. For a few years his search for health was partially successful, and he lived in comparative comfort until last October, when, after a short confinement in bed, he quietly passed away.

Breaking down almost at the beginning of his professional life, Dr. Jenks left but little behind him by which he could be judged, and the full measure of our loss properly estimated. His exhaustive review of Schroeder (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October, 1872), and the paper on "Sarcomatous Growths of the Uterus" (*American Supplement to the Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland*, October and November, 1873), bear, however, sufficient evidence of the extent of his knowledge, and of the close analytical character of his mind. A pupil of Sir James Y. Simpson, he regarded the obstetric forceps as extractors rather than compressors,

and, after persistent efforts, succeeded in introducing the Simpson forceps into Philadelphia obstetric practice. A skilful pathologist, he, at the time of his first illness, was preparing a course of lectures on uterine and ovarian pathology for the College of Physicians. Had he been able to complete this course, it would have been a very valuable contribution to this branch of medical science. It, however, was not to be; and when he died, almost nothing remained to his friends save the recollection of the brilliancy of his genius, his patient industry, and the sparkling geniality of his manner.

The following from the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal," Nov. 24, 1881, was written by Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, at the request of classmate Shattuck, editor: —

OBITUARY: WILLIAM FURNESS JENKS, M.D. — At the November meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the death of Dr. William F. Jenks, on the 31st of October, 1881, was announced, and the Secretary was directed to transmit the appropriate resolutions to his bereaved family.

Dr. Jenks was born May 21, 1842, and consequently was in his fortieth year when he succumbed to the disease which had been undermining his strength for the last seven years. Graduated at Harvard in 1863, and three years later (1866) at the Department of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, he subsequently studied abroad in Berlin, Vienna, London, and Edinburgh, paying especial attention to obstetric medicine. In 1870 he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged actively and enthusiastically in medical practice and in teaching. He organized the obstetrical department of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for several years worked very faithfully in connection with it. He associated himself with the Chant Street Medical Organization, situated in the rear of the old University buildings, and took great interest in lecturing and quizzing students. In the pathological and obstetrical societies of Philadelphia he was an active and valued member. In 1871 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1874 was appointed to prepare a course of lectures under the Mutter bequest. These lectures were never delivered. An insidious disease, against which he had been manfully struggling, now became painfully evident, and the sad fact became known to his friends that he was

doomed a victim to pulmonary consumption. The course of lectures that he had outlined on a subject connected with the pathology of the pelvic organs in the female was never more than projected: his teaching was abruptly discontinued; his literary work ceased. His main object in life now was the care of his health, living a very retired existence with his little family; and he certainly prolonged his life for several years by travel and wisely husbanding his strength. When his health finally broke down, in 1874, he gave up a position in which he had become widely known, — that of editor of the *American Supplement* to the “*Obstetrical Journal*” of Great Britain and Ireland, published by Mr. Lea, the duties of which he had performed with much credit for several years. He was also surgeon to the State Hospital for Women, a charity in which he was warmly interested.

Dr. Jenks was of slight frame, nervous and quick in his movements, and was equally quick in his mental processes. A man of culture, of charming address, a good lecturer, ever ready to explain to students, his zeal and ability were only limited by his physical strength. Rapidly rising in his profession, his superiority was acknowledged, and he had already become so prominent in 1872, that he was elected a delegate to the American Medical Association which met in Philadelphia in that year, and of which he was a permanent member at the time of his death. The Simpson forceps were introduced into this country by Dr. Jenks, and mainly through his advocacy have the profession here been led to appreciate their merits. His contributions to medical literature are principally found in the transactions of the societies to which he belonged, and in the first two volumes of the *American Supplement* to the “*Obstetrical Journal*.” They were not numerous nor pretentious, but they uniformly exhibited marked ability. He also contributed to other journals; for instance, a very able review of Schroeder’s “*Midwifery*” in the “*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.”

Dr. Jenks married the daughter of John H. Towne, who is widely known as the generous founder of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. Two children resulted from this union, both of whom are still living at Jenkintown, near Philadelphia, where their father died. Thus ended in seclusion and comparative inactivity a life at one time so full of promise that all the rewards and honors of the profession seemed in immediate prospect. After years of toil and faithful preparation, Dr. Jenks,

in the midst of success, was compelled to relinquish every hope, summoned to lay down his life-work ere it was scarcely begun. Truly says the philosopher: "All through the life of a pure-minded but feeble-bodied man, his path is lined with memory's grave-stones, which mark the spots where noble enterprises perished for lack of physical vigor to embody them in deeds."

The Class Secretary then offered the following resolve:—

Resolved, That we join most cordially in the expressions of esteem contained in the communication of our classmate Furness, as to the late Dr. Jenks.

We also recall with pleasure from his earliest college days the cheerful disposition of our late classmate, his affectionate and social nature, his bright and sparkling conversation, the sunny atmosphere which he created everywhere around him, and the earnest purpose underlying it all. We remember his appreciation of the pleasures of college life, and his devotion to its work; and we are glad to know that the promise he gave in college was so fully realized, that his professional life was so rich in valuable work, and reflected so much credit upon himself and his friends.

That the fact of his death, together with Furness's letter and the obituary notices enclosed, be entered upon the class records as an expression of our respect for his character, and in affectionate regard for his memory; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Jenks.

The following letter was subsequently received from Mrs. Jenks:—

MANCHESTER, MASS., July 24, 1882.

DEAR MR. LINCOLN,—Your letter and the accompanying resolutions have given me real pleasure, not alone on my own account, but even more because some day I shall so gladly show them to my children, who are too young to have formed an idea of their father's character. They have a beautiful remembrance of him; but it is of necessity vague, and I am glad to be able to show them how much he was loved and appreciated by those who knew him best. He often talked of the college days, and his friends were always remembered most warmly; and, had his health permitted, he would have been most eager to find them again when in or near Boston. It

has been to me a comforting thought, that even in this world a true friendship rarely is lost by mere separation. Those who really esteem each other need not meet for years, and yet a word is enough to show that old ties still are strong and true.

Will you kindly tender to the Class of '63 my sincere thanks for their resolutions, and believe me

Very truly yours,

HELEN C. JENKS.

Dr. Jenks was married, June 15, 1874, to Helen Carnan Towne, daughter of John Henry Towne, of Philadelphia. He had two children, — Robert Darrah, born March 1, 1875 ; and Horace Howard, born June 6, 1878.

GEORGE SENECA JONES, son of John Gilmore [Brown, 1836] and Harriet (Petree) Jones, was born in Newton, Mass., June 13, 1840. He fitted for college by himself, and having passed the Freshman year at Brown University entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He served as private in the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from Sept. 26, 1862, to August 28, 1863, and received his degree in 1864. He spent the winter of 1863-64 in teaching school in Falmouth, Mass. In November, 1864, he accepted a position as teacher of mathematics in Quaker-City Business College, Philadelphia, Penn., where he remained for one year ; afterwards he gave private lessons in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English branches, in Philadelphia.

In February, 1878, he was appointed clerk in the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg, Penn., and still holds the position there, having charge of large amounts of money annually appropriated by the State for the support of the common schools.

He has been a great reader of history, and has taken a deep interest in the progress of scientific inquiry. He has been especially a student of comparative philology and its kindred subjects, mythology and folk-lore, and has recently paid much

attention to astronomy. He has written several magazine articles and lectures. His article on "The Cave Myth of the American Indians" was published in the "American Magazine of History," June, 1885.

He was married, Dec. 24, 1866, to Emma L. Farr, daughter of Chester N. Farr, of Philadelphia. His children are, — Emma Clarence, born Sept. 23, 1867; Francis Gilmore, born Dec. 9, 1869; George Emmerson, born Dec. 16, 1872, who died April 23, 1873; Ella May, born May 15, 1878; and Chester Nye, born May 6, 1881.

EDWARD HARTWELL KIDDER, son of Edward and Ann (Potter) Kidder, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 12, 1840. He fitted for college at the Rectory School in Hamden, Conn., of which Rev. C. W. Everest was the principal.

After leaving college, he made a short visit to the city of Nassau, Island New Providence, Bahamas; and returning to New York City, in October, 1863, immediately obtained employment in a mercantile house, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1865. He then became a partner in the firm of Page, Kidder, and Co., 139 Maiden Lane, New York, who were engaged in the sale of all the products of coal tar. He afterwards became secretary of the New York Coal Tar Chemical Company, which position he still holds. His office is at 10 Warren Street, and he resides in Brooklyn.

He was elected a trustee of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1881; trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, March 11, 1882; and trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, Sept. 23, 1882.

He was married in Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1865, to Mary Lincoln Hathaway, daughter of James L. Hathaway, of that city. He has had a son, Edward Hartwell, born July 17, 1867, who died May 4, 1876; a son, James Hathaway, born Sept. 25, 1869; and a daughter, Mary Grace, born Jan. 2, 1878.

JAMES TRUESDELL KILBRETH, son of James Patterson and Mary (Guthrie) Kilbreth, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1841. He fitted for college with Mr. E. S. Brooks, in Cincinnati.

He began to study law, in Cincinnati, in October, 1863, in the office of Alexander G. McGaffey, and under the guidance of Henry Stanberry, afterwards Attorney-General of the United States. He continued there until March 1, 1864, when he entered the Law School at Cambridge. He remained in the school until July, 1865, distinguishing himself at the close of his course by obtaining the second prize for a dissertation on the subject, "By what means, and to what extent, a common carrier may limit his liability." He then entered the law office of F. F. Marbury, in New York City; and having been admitted to the bar Nov. 16, 1865, was for a while managing clerk in the office of Burrill, Davison, and Burrill.

Oct. 17, 1866, he sailed for Europe, and having made an extended tour, returned home, July 24, 1867, and resumed the practice of the law in New York City, at 15 Nassau Street. He continued in practice until Nov. 4, 1873, when he became police justice of the city of New York, having been appointed to that position by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, for a term of ten years. His term would have expired Nov. 4, 1883; but he resigned on Jan. 9, 1883, and upon the same day was reappointed by the Mayor to a full term of ten years, and immediately confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. He is now in his second term.

He held the office of school trustee, by appointment, from May 1, 1873, to Nov. 4, 1873, at which time he resigned, by reason of entering upon his duties as police justice. In December, 1874, he was elected president of the Board of Police Justices.

He has compiled and prepared the Annual Reports of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New York, from 1873

to 1887 inclusive, fourteen volumes in all. These are the only reports of criminal statistics of New York City ever issued or compiled, and are voluminous and of very great value. They are the only official and authentic publications on the subject, and have been the basis for frequent legislation. They contain very detailed and exact statistics of crime.

He was from 1868 until 1874 judge advocate in the National Guard of New York, with rank of major, and attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Varian, commanding the Third Brigade (including the celebrated Seventh Regiment).

He was one of the founders and for a long time a member of the famous Mendelssohn Glee Club, and for some time its secretary; and is a member of the Century Club and Harvard Club of New York. He was one of the three founders of the latter club, the other two being classmate Haseltine and George Baty Blake, of the Class of 1859.

He was married, Nov. 21, 1871, in New York City, by Rev. Arthur Lawrence, to Sophie Agnus Oudin, of New York City, daughter of Antoine Agnus, of Paris, France. He has a son, James Truesdell, born June 23, 1873.

ARTHUR MASON KNAPP, son of Hiram and Sophronia (Brown) Knapp, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., August 8, 1839. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

Sept. 1, 1863, he began teaching in the Classical Department of Phillips Academy at Andover, and continued there till May, 1864, when, being disabled by an accident which kept him on crutches for nine months, he was obliged to leave. In September, 1864, he accepted the position of private tutor in a family at Irvington, N. Y., where he remained till May 24, 1865. He was appointed sub-master in the Brookline High School in June, 1865, and taught there till November following, when he was appointed usher in the Boston Public Latin School. He returned afterwards to the Brookline High School, and continued teaching there until November, 1874, when he

resigned, and soon after accepted a position in the Boston Public Library, where he was curator of pamphlets and periodicals and keeper of the Prince and Barton Libraries. He was subsequently appointed librarian of Bates Hall, having charge of about 250,000 of the most valuable works in that vast collection. Much of his time for several years was given to the preparation of a catalogue of the famous Barton Library, embracing the many editions of Shakspeare, matchless stores of French literature, early English drama, and ancient classics. The Shakspearian portion, prepared by J. M. Hubbard and Knapp, has been pronounced by German critics the best Shakspearian catalogue ever published.

In the summer of 1874 he made a trip to Europe. In 1880, a short trip to England gave him an opportunity to visit the British Museum, Bodleian, and other great libraries, and compare their methods with our own. What he saw convinced him that we had little to learn from them, as regards the manner of conducting a great public library.

He is a member of the Boston Natural History Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Appalachian Club of Boston.

He was married, July 2, 1873, to Abbie Bartlett, daughter of James Bartlett, of Boston. His wife died Jan. 26, 1876.

FRANCIS EUSTIS LANGDON, son of Woodbury and Frances (Cutter) Langdon, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 10, 1842. He fitted for college in the schools of Portsmouth.

He pursued the study of medicine in Boston and New York City until October, 1867, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1867. He afterwards practised in New York City. He was a member of the County Medical Society of New York. In May, 1871, he removed to South Berwick, Me., and continued the practice of medicine until 1874, when he travelled in the South for some months.

Since 1875 he has resided in Portsmouth, and been in New York City much of the time during each year. He has given up the practice of medicine.

He was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1887. He is a director in the Rockingham National Bank, president of the Portsmouth Athenæum, and a trustee of the Chase Home for Children and of the Cottage Hospital.

He was married, March 9, 1869, to Helen Bell Haven, daughter of George W. Haven, of Portsmouth. His wife died Oct. 27, 1874. He has a daughter, Helen Haven, born Nov. 5, 1870; and a son, Francis Eustis, born August 3, 1872.

WILLIAM HENRY LATHROP, son of William McCracken [Yale, 1825] and Charlotte Elizabeth (Belcher) Lathrop, was born in Enfield, Mass., March 11, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

After graduation he was almost all the time for three years in some way connected with the Army. From August 29, 1862, to June 18, 1863, he served as private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. August 10, 1863, he received an appointment as acting medical-cadet in the Satterlee General Hospital, at Philadelphia. He remained there for a year, attending medical lectures in the winter of 1863-64, at the Jefferson Medical College. In the winter of 1864-65, he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of M.D., March 11, 1865. March 16, 1865, he was appointed acting assistant-surgeon, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. June 14, 1865, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and joined the regiment at Orangeburg, S. C., but was soon mustered out of the service, and was again, Sept. 8, 1865, appointed acting assistant-surgeon, and assigned to duty at Charleston, S. C. Afterwards he was on duty at Orangeburg and Barnwell, S. C.,

and stationed in a vessel, near Hilton Head, as quarantine officer for that harbor.

He left the Army Nov. 1, 1866. He then spent some time in Philadelphia, at the medical schools, went then to Boston for a few months, and afterwards to Chicago, where he began practice in August, 1867. He removed to Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1868, and entered upon his duties as professor of physiology in the Detroit Medical College. He retained his connection with this college until March 1, 1873. He had charge of the Retreat for the Insane about two years, while in Detroit, and was also city physician for one year.

During most of the time that he was in Detroit, he was assistant editor of the "Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy." In June, 1871, he became editor of a small quarterly, entitled the "Western Medical Advance," published by Frederick Stearns, a druggist in Detroit. It was continued till June, 1873. During that time they published original colored representations of forty-nine American medical plants.

In March, 1873, he left Detroit to take medical charge of two county institutions, located about fifteen miles from the city, at Inkster. One of these was a poor-house and hospital, the other an insane asylum. In the former there was an average of about three hundred inmates, and in the asylum about one hundred. He was a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine.

Oct. 1, 1875, he was appointed resident physician at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Mass. July 3, 1883, he began practising medicine in Lowell, Mass., where he now resides. In November, 1883, he published a "Visit Book for Physicians," of which a new edition is soon to be issued.

He is a member and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, secretary and treasurer of the Lowell Medical Journal Society, and a member of the New England Psychological Society.

He was married, Sept. 6, 1871, to May Safford, daughter of the late Charles L. Safford, of Detroit.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE, son of William Richards [M.D., Harv. 1845] and Susan C. (Dana) Lawrence, was born in Brookline, Mass., August 22, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

In November, 1863, he entered the counting-room of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer, and Co., commission merchants in Boston, where he remained until Feb. 17, 1864, when he entered the service of the United States Christian Commission as a delegate. He continued in that service, as delegate and agent, until May 12, 1865, with the exception of a few intervals of rest at home. During that time he journeyed all over Missouri, into Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, besides some of the Middle and New England States. During Sherman's march to the sea, he acted as aide to Major-General Howard, commanding the right wing.

Oct. 5, 1865, he entered the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio, at Gambier, and having finished his course of theological study there, went to the Philadelphia Divinity School. After being in Philadelphia a month, he was advised to go abroad for his health, and, Oct. 30, 1867, sailed for Europe. He spent the winter on the Nile, with classmate Mason, going into Nubia as far as the second cataracts. He went then to Italy, Syria, Greece, Turkey, through the Black Sea and up the Danube to Vienna, Switzerland, etc., and arrived home Oct. 10, 1868. He spent the winter at the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, and was ordained deacon at the Church of our Saviour in Longwood (Brookline), Mass., March 2, 1869. March 11, 1869, he sailed for California, in search of health and strength, and was for a short time in temporary charge of a parish in Virginia City, Nevada. He gave up the missionary work there, and returned

home about Nov. 1, 1869. He sailed for Europe Jan. 8, 1870, spent most of the next six months in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, and came home in July, 1870. In December, 1870, he assumed the duties of assistant minister of Calvary Church, New York City. In 1872 he was again obliged by ill health to give up work, and on the second day of March he sailed with classmate Mason for Cuba. He spent some time there and in Louisiana, and resigned his position at Calvary Church, April 15, 1872. He accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., July 7, 1872, and still continues in that parish.

He spent the summers of 1877 and 1884 abroad, mostly in Great Britain. He has been dean of the Western Convocation of Massachusetts, and has received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

He was married, June 12, 1877, to Alison Turnbull Lawrence, daughter of Samuel Lawrence, of Stockbridge. His wife died May 22, 1884. He has two children, — William Richards Lawrence, born July 3, 1878; and Susan Dana Lawrence, born August 20, 1879.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, son of Solomon [Brown, 1822] and Mehitable (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 16, 1842. He fitted for college with his cousin, Mr. Henry E. Hersey [Harv. 1850], at Hingham.

He studied at the Law School in Cambridge from March, 1864, to July, 1865, acting as proctor in the College at the same time. Jan. 1, 1866, he entered the office of Lothrop and Bishop, Boston, having been admitted to the bar June 16, 1865.

In January, 1867, he opened an office for the practice of the law at 42 Court Street, Boston, where he remained until Nov. 23, 1867, when he became associated with Lothrop and Bishop, at 2 Pemberton Square. He continued a member of

the firm of Lothrop, Bishop, and Lincoln, until the dissolution of the firm in 1879, and since that time has been in practice by himself, at 8 Congress Street.

In the summer of 1872 he made an extended tour in Europe. He delivered the address on Memorial Day in Hingham in 1876. In the years 1879 and 1880 he was Representative in the General Court from the First Plymouth District, serving during the former year as chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and during the latter year on the Judiciary. July 30, 1877, he was commissioned judge advocate, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Eben Sutton, commanding the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and, March 3, 1882, resigned and was discharged.

In the summer and fall of 1880 he made a second extended tour in Europe, visiting especially the cathedral towns of France, Italy, and Spain.

He has been a manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Boston Dispensary; treasurer of the Industrial School for Girls at Dorchester; clerk and treasurer of the Proprietors of the Social Law Library in Boston; trustee of the Derby Academy at Hingham; president of the Hingham Public Library Corporation; trustee of the State Library; director in the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company; trustee of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth; member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston Civil Service Reform Association, Hingham Civil Service Reform Association, Apollo Club, Harvard Musical Association, Bar Association of the City of Boston, Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, Society for Encouraging Religious Education, Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Unitarian Club, and Bostonian Society.

He has been delegate to several State Republican Conventions in Massachusetts, and a delegate to the National Uni-

tarian Conference at Saratoga. He has been one of the directors of the Alumni Association of Harvard College since 1872, except the years 1882 and 1883, when he was secretary of the Association; and was a member of the Executive Committee on the Commemoration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the College.

He was married in Boston, Dec. 17, 1883, to Serafina Loring, daughter of the late Joseph G. Loring, of Boston. His daughter, Serafina, was born Sept. 2, 1884.

* WILLIAM LINDER, son of George and Matilda (Smallwood) Linder, was born in Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1842. He fitted for college with Mr. Henry H. Babcock, at Newton, Mass.

Soon after leaving Cambridge, he went to England, and after travelling a short time in that country and in France, entered the office of H. and J. T. Satow, merchants, in Great Tower Street, London. There he remained for a year, becoming a member of the German Choral Club, and captain of the Gresham Cricket Club, of London. September, 1864, he went into his father's office (Linder and Meyer, merchants), at 17 India Wharf, Boston. He was admitted a partner in the firm Jan. 1, 1868.

In the winter of 1870 he went to England, in the hope that a sea-voyage and change of scene would benefit his failing health; but he gradually declined, and died Jan. 18, 1872.

Classmate Bishop, at the annual meeting of the class in 1872, presented the following sketch of Linder's life and character:—

Early in July, 1863, Linder left Boston, and after a trip of from six to eight weeks in England and France, entered into the employ of the Russian house of Messrs. H. and J. T. Satow, of London, where he remained one year, becoming, by close application, thoroughly acquainted with the commission business, and by his fidelity won the regard of his employers, which they testified to by a very

handsome gift when he returned to Boston in September, 1864. He then at once entered as clerk into the employ of his father's house, — Messrs. Linder and Meyer, of Boston, — and on January, 1868, was admitted to a partnership; and on Dec. 2, 1869, was married to Miss Mary Isabel Kimball, of Newtonville.

Some three years ago the disease that ended his life first made its appearance, though at that time no one, not even his physician, suspected its fatal nature. His intermittent illnesses were supposed to be due to some biliary derangement, rather than to the insidious foe that was making sure his work of death; and not even when compelled to give up business, nor until within a few weeks of his death, could the various physicians who examined him agree upon the character of his disease. Being a great lover of cricket, it was for some time supposed he had injured some vital organ; but this suspicion was afterwards abandoned.

Many of us will remember how ill he looked at Commencement two years ago, — the last he attended, — though at that time he would only admit himself to be slightly unwell. In the winter of that year, 1870, he went to England in the hope that a sea-voyage and change of scene would do for him what medical skill had failed to do, and as the sequel showed could not do; but continuing to fail in strength, he returned in the following April, 1871, and then declared for the first time that he felt he was never to recover. After a few months of confinement, at times painful, and attended with great weakness, his prophecy proved true; and on Jan. 18, 1872, early in the morning, with friends about him, expecting the issue, lifting himself twice from his pillow and looking up as if some glimpse of that other life was granted him, he passed quietly away. No man ever met death with greater calmness than William Linder. During his confinement I visited him several times, and once, at the request of his mother, spoke to him of the possibilities of his sickness; contrary to what had been feared in view of his attractions to life, I never saw greater composure, as he said to me, "I think we are to grieve for those that are left, not for those that are gone." With the same calmness he dictated his will and arranged his affairs and set everything in order, and then waited for the end. A pleasant home, a young wife and little boy, fine business prospects, — all these were his; yet if it was God's will that he should go and leave them, he could and did bow submissively, for he had that preparation of heart that right living gives. One word touching

his character. One fault, perhaps more prominent in him than any other, was his positiveness, sometimes bordering on dogmatism, which, perhaps, he inherited from his English parentage; yet it was a positiveness that was always open to conviction: show him that he was wrong and he knew how to yield; but let him feel that he was in the right and it was impossible to move him. But this fidelity to conviction, whether right or wrong, was tempered by a kindness of heart and a manliness of character that made him a good citizen, a dutiful son, a kind brother, an affectionate husband, and a faithful friend. In religious matters he was unostentatious; here anything like parade or display was distasteful to him. Yet few men in our class were more regular or conscientious in the performance of religious duties; at every meal God was thanked and His blessing asked; and in his whole life, though he might not have expressed as much as others, yet God's goodness and care were none the less felt by him. At his funeral his favorite hymn, that had so often expressed the feelings of his heart, was sung:—

“ Abide with me; fast falls the even-tide;
The shadows deepen; Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me.”

It was thereupon

Voted, That the foregoing be entered upon the class records, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, as an expression of our sympathy in their bereavement.

He was married, Dec. 2, 1869, to Mary Isabel Kimball, of Newton, Mass. His son, William, was born Sept. 18, 1870.

JOSIAH LOMBARD, son of Josiah and Sallie (Ayres) Lombard, was born in Griggsville, Ill., July 29, 1842. He fitted for college with Mr. Henry Tupper at Griggsville.

He was for some time in the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., of which his father was president. He afterwards went to New York City, and became a member of the firm of Lombard, Stevens, and Co., commission merchants. Later he became a member of the firm of Lombard, Ayres, and Co., and a copartner of classmate Ayres. They are re-

finers of crude petroleum into illuminating gas. He continues in the same business.

He was married, June 7, 1877, to Alice N. Rathburn, of Verona Springs, N. Y. He has had five children,—Emily Rathburn, born July 21, 1878; Ethel Ayres, born March 2, 1880; Jessica, born Sept. 12, 1881, who died August 11, 1882; Edith, born April 18, 1884; and Louise Ayres, born Oct. 15, 1886.

FRANCIS CALEB LORING, son of Francis Caleb [Harv. 1828] and Miriam Mason (Perkins) Loring, was born in Boston, Nov. 13, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

After graduation he went into business with Israel G. Whitney and Co., merchants, 44 Kilby Street, Boston. In February, 1865, he went to the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he remained till November, 1865. He then returned to Boston and continued in business. Subsequently he engaged in the dry-goods business in New York City, and later again returned to Boston, where he resides at present, and is engaged in business.

He made a journey to Europe in 1870.

* HENRY LUNT, son of William Parsons [Harv. 1823] and Ellen Hobart (Hedge) Lunt, was born in Quincy, Mass., March 28, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

For the first year after graduating he studied law in Mr. Justice Gray's office, in Boston. August 31, 1864, he was commissioned acting assistant-paymaster, United States Navy, and spent exactly a year in the service, cruising most of the time in the Gulf of Mexico, etc., for blockade-runners. Sept. 1, 1865, he entered the office of Brooks and Ball, lawyers, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar Sept. 17, 1866, and took an office at No. 68 Cornhill. He afterwards returned



Very truly yours
Henry Leunt

to the office of Brooks and Ball, and remained with them and their successors, in the practice of the law, until his death. He continued to reside in Quincy. He served for several years on the Quincy School Committee.

He died April 7, 1887. His funeral took place at the Unitarian Church in Quincy, April 9, 1887. It was attended by members of the class, and Rev. Henry F. Jenks took part in the services.

At the meeting of the class on Commencement Day, 1887, the Class Secretary announced the death of Lunt; and Hayes read the following memorial:—

DEAR CLASSMATES, — It is now several years that our ranks have remained unbroken, and the joys of our annual reunion have been undimmed by thought of loss; but as years glide by, we can hardly hope that such good fortune will long attend us. To-day a familiar face is missing. Once more the fatal urn has turned, and another is added to the names of our classmates whose “lives of glad labor are done.”

Our classmate, Henry Lunt, whose life for the last two years has been a hard fight against failing health, died at Wollaston, Mass., April 7, of this year, after an illness of about two weeks.

He was born March 23, 1842, and was the son of the Rev. William P. Lunt, for many years pastor of the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass.,—a man eminent for poetic gifts and scholarly attainments, who died at Ataka, Arabia, March 21, 1857, on his way to Jerusalem, while travelling for the benefit of his health. On his father's side our classmate was descended from one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, N. H.; and one of his paternal ancestors served with distinction as an officer with the Revolutionary hero, John Paul Jones, in all his cruises on the “*Bon Homme Richard*.” On his mother's side he was descended from Governor Bradford and Elder Brewster, and the best of the old Plymouth stock. Thus his fine qualities of mind and heart came to him as a natural inheritance.

He received his early education at the schools of Quincy, where his family resided; but the year before entering college was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy. His mental powers were of a superior character. He entered college well prepared. He was

faithful in the performance of his duties, and he thus maintained an excellent rank during his college course, without depriving himself of the social enjoyments of college life, so agreeable to his companionable, genial, and kindly nature.

After leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Mr. Justice Gray; but in August, 1864, received a commission as an assistant paymaster, United States Navy, which position he filled with credit until the close of the war. After having been mustered out of service he again resumed the study of his profession in the office of Messrs. Brooks and Ball, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. After his admission he maintained relations, until his death, with the firm with which he had studied, and its successors, in the general practice of the law; but latterly gave particular attention to conveyancing, in which branch of the profession his habit of painstaking accuracy and persistent industry gave him an excellent reputation. His intelligence, fidelity, soundness of judgment, and practical sense made him often a legal and business adviser in the organization and development of business corporations, in which work, it must be said to his credit, he never shrank from labor nor responsibility even at the sacrifice of personal interests.

Until within the last year or two he continued to reside at Quincy, where he was much respected, and took an active interest in the affairs of the town, filling with credit offices of trust and responsibility. His manners and tastes, both by nature and education, were refined and delicate; while his unfailing courtesy, his consideration for the feelings of others, and his strictly honorable character gained him many friends. He was generous to a fault, warm, constant, and loyal in his friendships, ever ready to appreciate the merits of others and forgive their failings, and possessed to a high degree those amiable qualities which tend to make intercourse with one another in business and society agreeable and satisfactory, and to mitigate the necessary evils of this workaday world. Though for the last few years his life was not free from trials and anxieties, and he had to contend with physical weakness, he met his difficulties manfully and with singular cheerfulness, without repining or complaint, keeping steadily at work, and remaining in good heart until the very last.

We shall miss him at these reunions, which he rarely failed to attend; for loyalty to the class and class feeling was one of the

articles of his faith, and we shall not soon forget the genial companion and warm friend, and one who in every relation of life was a gentleman in feeling and conduct.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the memorial in reference to Lunt be entered upon the records, and a copy be sent to the family, with assurances of the sympathy of the class.

The following letter was subsequently received from Lunt's sister : —

36 FAIRFIELD STREET, Oct. 20, 1887.

MR. LINCOLN.

DEAR SIR, — Let me thank you very much for sending me the paper relative to my brother Henry, that you say was read at your and his class meeting. It was interesting to me to read it, as it will be to my sisters and my brother William. He always had himself a great deal of class feeling.

Yours very truly,

LUCRETIA W. REVERE.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER MARDEN, son of Francis Augustus and Lucy Annis (Park) Marden, was born in West Windham, N. H., June 19, 1840. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and Phillips Andover Academy.

He was professor of English literature in a young ladies' boarding-school at Stamford, Conn., from September, 1863, to July, 1864. He then spent a year at the Law School in Cambridge, acting as proctor at the same time. He continued his studies in the office of Smith and Woodward, New York City, from September, 1865, to April, 1866, having been admitted to the bar Nov. 16, 1865, and opened an office at 68 Wall Street. July 1, 1867, he went into the dry-goods business with Cooper, Vail, and Co., of New York City; but, May 1, 1869, returned to the practice of the law, having formed a copartnership with C. C. Beaman [Harv. 1861] at 173 Broadway. He has resided in Stamford, Conn., but at present resides in New York City, and continues to practise law by himself at 239 Broadway.

He has been a member of the Stamford School Committee ; Board of Burgesses of Stamford Borough ; Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons ; Ritterhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons ; Washington Council ; and of Clinton Commandery Knights Templars. He was judge of probate of Stamford District, Conn., from July 4, 1871, to July 4, 1872. In 1872 he was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore for the nomination of President. He was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut in the years 1876 and 1878, serving during the former year on the Judiciary Committee, and as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and during the latter year as a member of the Committee on Insurance. He has been a member of many Connecticut State Democratic Conventions, and permanent chairman. He has been a member of the Social Club, and vice-president of the Union Club of Stamford ; chorister of the Presbyterian Church at Stamford from 1876 to 1883 ; and commissary-general of the State of Connecticut on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of brigadier-general. He is also a member of the New York Whist Club and the Young Men's Democratic Club.

He was married, June 26, 1866, to Lillie Butman Skiddy, daughter of Capt. William Skiddy, of New York City. He has four children, — Francis Skiddy, born June 12, 1867, a member of the Harvard Class of 1888 ; Marian Isabel, born August 11, 1870 ; Lillie Butman, born April 18, 1872 ; and Eleanor Gay, born March 9, 1876.

FRANCIS MARSH, son of Francis and Eliza (Hersey) Marsh, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 25, 1842. He fitted for college at the schools in Dedham.

After graduation, he was for some time agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, in Boston and Cincinnati. In 1867 sickness, proceeding from a severe sunstroke, com-

pelled him to give up business, and he spent several months in the Lake Superior country, and then returned to his home in Dedham. He remained at home until the spring of 1870, when he travelled in the West for his health. In September, 1870, he returned to business in Boston, and assumed charge of the New England Branch of the Empire State Life Insurance Company. In the fall of 1872 he became associated with Alfred Macy as managers of the New England Department of the Life Association of America. April 1, 1877, he became general agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company at Boston, and now holds this position. He resides in Dedham.

He was married, April 13, 1871, to Emma J. Boyd, daughter of David Boyd, of Dedham. He has had a son, Frank Walker, born Nov. 7, 1873, who died May 28, 1874; and a son, Edward, born Feb. 9, 1877.

ELIAS HUTCHINS MARSTON, son of Edwin Otis and Hannah Knowlton (Batchelder) Marston, was born in North Hampton, N. H., August 21, 1843. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He received his degree in 1881. After leaving college at the end of the Sophomore year, he became a private in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. Oct. 22, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and started for Washington. Here it was assigned to Sumner's division; and when the corps organization was made, it became the right of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. In this position it moved out to the Rappahannock, in the spring of 1862; went to the Peninsula with General McClellan; served at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Depleted by the casualties of war to eighty rifles, the regiment was sent to Concord, N. H., to be recruited after the battle of Gettysburg. Having by

various promotions risen to be sergeant-major, May 10, 1863, he was now selected, July 1, 1863, to be adjutant of the re-organized regiment. During the winter of 1863 the Fifth formed a part of the garrison at Point Lookout, Md.; but after the opening of the campaign in 1864, it was ordered to rejoin the Second Corps, and arrived at the front just in season to take part in the attack on Cold Harbor. Here his usual good fortune (of escaping with nothing worse than scratches) deserted him, and he was removed first to the field hospital, and then to Armory Square, Washington. On August 2, 1864, he rejoined the regiment; but his wound being still open, the stress of active service proved too much for him, and the injury refused to heal. He was forced into hospital at City Point in September, and finally received leave of absence. Uncertain whether he should ever be able to render service again in the field, he asked for and obtained his discharge in October, 1864, at the expiration of three years' service.

After leaving the army, he was employed as a teacher in the Phillips Grammar School, Boston, from which he himself graduated in 1856, — from 1864 to 1869, as usher; from 1869 to 1882, as sub-master; from Sept. 1, 1882, as master, which position he still holds. He is also principal of the Phillips District.

He was married, April 30, 1866, to Julia Maria Stevens. She died Oct. 19, 1871, leaving one son, Charles Edwin, born Dec. 17, 1866. He was again married to Emily Maria Parks, August 14, 1873. He has a second child, Mabel Louise, born Oct. 1, 1874.

* EDWARD CHARLES MARVINE, son of Edward E. and Frances J. (Perry) Marvine, was born in Auburn, N. Y., August 5, 1840. He fitted for college with private tutors at home, and at Dr. Reed's, in Geneva, N. Y.

After graduation, he was in business in Auburn and in Philadelphia, and read law.

He died Nov. 26, 1878. At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, June 25, 1879, the Class Secretary announced the death of Marvine, and read the following notice of him, which had been prepared by classmate Kidder, who was absent: —

Although we anticipate with each swiftly revolving year added stars to our class roll, yet it is none the less saddening when they meet our eyes. To those whose life's duties are done, and the victory won, we have to add now the name of Edward Charles Marvine, who died on the 26th of November, 1878.

After leaving college, Marvine devoted several years to real estate, in which his father was heavily interested. In 1868, however, he was admitted to the bar, and settling in Auburn, N. Y., where he had resided for many years, applied himself to the practice of his profession with that unobtrusive conscientiousness which he exhibited in college, and which won the confidence and respect of the entire community.

To one of the affectionate and sensitive temperament of Marvine, the death of his brother, succeeded not long after by that of his father, were blows from which he never recovered. He was, however, spared the sorrow he so much dreaded, of being left entirely alone in the old family home. Although in delicate health for some time, not until the spring of 1878 did he begin to realize that he could not readily shake off the disease to which he finally succumbed; but no one was aware of the rapid inroads that had been made on a constitution naturally frail. While visiting at his sister's in Buffalo, preparatory to making a voyage to some milder climate, a slight over-exertion brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, after which he sank very rapidly.

Only to his most intimate friends was the combination of strength and gentleness in Marvine's character known. Under an extreme modesty of bearing there was a moral courage that nothing could shake, added to which a purity of thought and word and life, all springing from his deep religious convictions, combined to make that highest type of man, — a Christian gentleman. A slight incident will illustrate the composure and faith with which he awaited his end. A short while before he died, turning to his brother-in-law, he said, "In a few hours I shall know all about that mysterious subject we have so often discussed." And as we laid away his

poor, frail body on that Thanksgiving evening by the dim light of the lanterns, with every surrounding in deepest gloom, there came to our hearts a sense of triumph rather than of sadness.

It was thereupon

Voted, That the same be entered on the class records, and that the Secretary send a copy to Marvine's family.

The following appeared in the "Evening Auburnian," of Nov. 26, 1878:—

OBITUARY. — EDWARD C. MARVINE. — John D. Teller, Esq., received a despatch from Buffalo, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Edward C. Marvine, which occurred in that city, at an early hour this morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George Gorham. Mr. Marvine was a sufferer from that fell destroyer, consumption, and had been in delicate health since last spring. He spent a portion of the summer months on the coast of Maine, hoping to obtain relief. At the time of his decease he was visiting with his sister, preparatory to embarking on a journey to the South, that he might escape the rigors of a Northern winter. Mr. Marvine was a graduate of Harvard, of the Class of 1863, and graduated with all the honors. He soon began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1868, and at the time of his demise was associated with John D. Teller in practice. Mr. Marvine died at the early age of thirty-eight years, and his death will be learned with a wide sense of regret throughout the city. His genial, large-hearted disposition won friends for him in every social circle. The remains will arrive in the city on the 4.10 P.M. train, Thursday, and will be interred in Fort Hill Cemetery.

AMOS LAWRENCE MASON, son of Charles [Harv. 1832] and Susanna (Lawrence) Mason, was born in Salem, Mass., April 20, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

He studied law at the Law School in Cambridge, for six months after graduation. He then devoted himself to literature and belles-lettres till the spring of 1865, when he sailed for Europe, May 24, 1865.

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He was at the Harvard Medical School from 1868 to 1872, and received the degree of M.D. in 1872. He studied a year in Germany, and since 1873 has practised his profession in Boston. He practises at Bar Harbor, Me., in summer.

He is one of the physicians of the Boston City Hospital and the Channing Home for Incurables, one of the managers of the Boston Dispensary, and has been clinical instructor in auscultation in the Harvard Medical School.

He was married, Sept. 30, 1874, to Louisa Blake Steedman, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Steedman, of the Navy. His daughter, Marion Steedman, was born July 17, 1875.

GEORGE MIXTER, son of William and Mary (Ruggles) Mixter, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Sept. 10, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

From November, 1863, to February, 1864, he resided in Boston, studying at Comer's Commercial College. He then returned to Hardwick, and entered the woollen mill of George H. Gilbert and Co., where he remained until December, 1864, occupying a part of the time in another woollen mill of the same firm, at Ware, Mass. From October, 1865, he was for a while in a mill, owned by H. H. Chamberlin and Co., at Millbury, Mass., having made a journey, in July, 1865, to Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc., to see wool sheared, and to get an insight into the trade.

In August, 1866, he formed a copartnership with Edward Denny, at Barre Plains, Mass., for the manufacture of woollen goods; but they soon after closed their mill. He was for some time at Danville, Vt., connected with a woollen mill there; and, Jan. 1, 1868, went to Boston, and attended the Institute of Technology for three months, studying mechanical drawing and physics. He then returned to Hardwick, but, finding no improvement in the wool business there, dissolved the copartnership with Mr. Denny.

In May, 1869, he was appointed agent of the Derry Mills,

at Goff's Falls, Manchester, N. H., and engaged in manufacturing cassimeres, hosiery, shoddy, flocks, etc. While at Manchester he built a new mill, various additions, and two blocks of tenement houses. He remained at Manchester until November, 1873, when the mill was closed. May 11, 1875, he formed a copartnership with George S. Bullens, as bankers and dealers in mercantile paper, in Boston.

This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, April 1, 1878, and since that time he has continued in business alone, as banker and dealer in mercantile paper.

* JOSEPH MOSELY MORIARTY, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lowell (Hancock) Moriarty, was born in Boston, August 16, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He was in the law office of his uncle, Charles L. Hancock, in Boston, for some time, and then went to New York City. Later he went to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, March 6, 1888, engaged as a broker in the care and management of real estate.

GEORGE SHATTUCK MORISON, son of John Hopkins [Harv. 1831] and Emily Hurd (Rogers) Morison, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

In September, 1863, he received an appointment from the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, and sailed from New York City for Port Royal, Oct. 3. There he obtained the position of Government Superintendent of Plantations, and, with Waters and Stetson, was sent to St. Helena Island, where they lived together. He was discharged in February, 1864, and, having taken a trip to Florida, returned North in the following March. In July, 1864, he went South again, in the employ of the United States Sanitary Commission, spending six weeks in the service, mostly at City Point, Va. In September fol-



J. M. Monahan

lowing, he began his studies at the Law School in Cambridge, and acted as proctor at the same time. During his resident-graduate life the Bowdoin prize for the best dissertation on "Mill's Criticism of Sir William Hamilton" was awarded to him. In the early fall of 1866 he resigned his proctorship at Cambridge, and in October went to New York City, where he entered the law office of Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate, and early in December was admitted to the bar. He continued in that office until August, 1867. He wrote at that time:—

"By this time I had resolved to give up the law. My experience had shown me that the practice could not be a congenial one, and my reading had convinced me that the study would not be an improving one. The study of jurisprudence is a great one, and the science of law will one day take the foremost rank among the social sciences; but this study and science are as yet almost unknown in America and the English language. I saw little profit, except pecuniarily, to come from the reading of cases, which a lawyer's study must consist in; and I had learned to look upon the common law, not as the 'perfection of reason,' but as an immense mass of confusion, without order, system, or merit, far inferior to the civil law, from which its few good points are derived, and tolerated by our American institutions — with which it has nothing in common — simply because it exists. Not wishing to delay longer my entrance into active life, I determined to become a civil engineer, and to take such a place as I could find at once, without going through a special course of study."

In October, 1867, he went to the West, and found employment on the engineering staff of the bridge then just begun over the Missouri River, at Kansas City, Mo. His position as assistant engineer of the Kansas City Bridge ceased on the completion of that work in July, 1869. He continued to make Kansas City his headquarters till June, 1871, though generally occupied at some distance from that place. He was employed as assistant engineer on the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, and subsequently had charge,

as resident engineer, of the Nebraska portion of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. In September, 1871, he was appointed chief engineer of the Detroit, Hillsdale, and Indiana Railroad, and the Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad, and removed to Detroit. The former road was virtually completed at the time; the western thirty miles of the latter was built under his directions, the line being opened to Logansport, Ind., in December, 1872, and his connection with those roads ceasing in the following March. In April, 1873, he was appointed resident and principal assistant engineer of the Erie Railway, with headquarters in New York City. He made an examination of the several proposed and existing transportation routes to the West from the Hoosac Tunnel, a report on which, prepared by him, forms one of the Appendices to the Report presented to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1875 by the corporators of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, and Western Railroad Company. In the summer of 1875 he was still in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, as principal assistant engineer. His connection with that railroad ceased in the fall of 1875, the last work of importance which he did there being the rebuilding of the Portage viaduct, which was burned in May, 1875. Since that time he has not been in the service of any one railroad company.

About the time that he left the Erie Railway he was employed by S. G. and G. C. Ward, American agents for the London house of Baring Brothers and Co., to make certain examinations for them of railroads in which their principals were interested. In this interest he took an active part in the re-organization of the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts in 1876, and in February of that year was chosen a director of the Company. In March, 1878, he became a director of the Maine Central Railroad, which was controlled by the Eastern Railroad Company. As a representative of the interest held by the same people, he became a director

of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad Company, in March, 1876, and continued to be so until March, 1880.

In the fall of 1875 he entered into a partnership with two gentlemen of his own profession, under the firm name of Morison, Field, and Co. The headquarters of this firm were first at Buffalo and subsequently in New York City, and its business the construction of bridges by contract. In 1880 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent.

In 1879 he took charge, as chief engineer, of the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska. This bridge was opened for traffic August 31, 1880. In January, 1881, he took charge of the construction, as engineer, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of the bridge across the Missouri River at Bismarck, Dakota. This bridge was opened for traffic Oct. 21, 1882. Before the completion of this work, he took charge, as chief engineer, for the Missouri Valley and Blair Railway and Bridge Company, of the construction of its bridge across the Missouri River near Blair, Nebraska. This bridge was completed and opened in the fall of 1883. He has also completed two more bridges across the Missouri River, — the double-track bridge at Omaha, and the bridge at Rulo, — both opened in the fall of 1887. He has now on hand a number of important works of similar character.

Early in 1878 he opened an office at 52 Wall Street in New York City, and later made his headquarters at 35 Wall Street, in the Mills Building. In March, 1887, he changed his residence and main office to Chicago, although he retains his office in New York. May 1, 1887, he formed a copartnership with E. L. Corthell, under the style of Morison and Corthell, Consulting and Constructing Engineers.

His business has taken him into almost every section of the United States, but his travels have until recently been con-

fined almost entirely to his own country. In the summer of 1878, having been specially interested in seeing that American engineering was properly represented at the Paris Exposition, he made a hurried trip to London and Paris, being absent from America only six weeks.

Nov. 16, 1887, he sailed for Europe, for a trip around the world, his first long journey for rest and pleasure. He went to London, Rome, Egypt, Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, and the highest Himalaya Mountains, *via* Singapore, to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and arrived in San Francisco April 14, 1888.

He is the author of an article in the Journal of the Franklin Institute (August, 1868-January, 1869), entitled "The Economical Construction of Beam Trusses." In the winter of 1869-70 he prepared a portion of a memoir of the Kansas City Bridge, published by Van Nostrand, in 1870, under the joint authorship of M. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer, and himself.

He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers; also a member of the University Club of New York City, and a non-resident member of the Union Club of Boston.

JAMES HERBERT MORSE, son of Augustus and Lucinda (Wright) Morse, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1841. He fitted for college at the Leicester Academy and Brookline High School.

He has resided in New York City since graduation, and devoted himself to teaching. He spends his summers at Cotuit, Mass. He established a private English and Classical School in 1868. He travelled in Europe in the summer of 1873.

He has published various articles, poems, essays, and reviews in the "Anti-Slavery Standard," New York "Independent,"

"Christian Union," "Critic," "Commercial Advertiser," "Harper's Monthly," "Scribner's Monthly," "Century Magazine," etc.; and contributed largely to the critical departments of the "Century Magazine," "Critic," etc. Two articles on "The Native Element in American Fiction," appeared in the "Century Magazine" for June and July, 1883. Various poems of his have been printed in the magazines of the day; and of these and others he made a volume entitled "Summer Haven Songs," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1886. It is a fascinating little book, full of simple, honest, and manly song. Favorable notices of it have appeared in the "London Spectator," "Academy," "Saturday Review," etc.

He was one of the organizers of The Fraternity, a social and literary club formed in 1869, and continued for twelve years; was president of the Club for the year 1870, and again in 1876, and the four succeeding years. He has been a member and trustee of the Independent Liberal Society; an Examiner in Latin for the Intercollegiate Literary Association, and a Regent of the Association from March, 1877. He has been a member of the Century Club and of the Library Committee of that Club, Authors' Club, Greek Club, New York Academy of Sciences, Archæological Institute, and the Harvard Club of New York. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard Chapter, January, 1882.

He was married, May 12, 1870, to Lucy Gibbons, daughter of James S. Gibbons, of New York City. His children are,—Rose, born July 4, 1871, who takes the Harvard Preliminaries this year; James Herbert, born July 8, 1875; and William Gibbons, born Dec. 14, 1877.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, son of William and Lucinda (Stowell) Nichols, was born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

From June, 1863, to November following, he was principal

of the Osborn Street Grammar School, in Fall River, Mass. He then received an appointment as teacher in the Quincy School, Boston, where he remained till June, 1864, and then taught in the English High School, Boston. He devoted his leisure time to reading law, and entered the office of Joseph Nickerson, Boston. He resided for some time in Chelsea, Mass., and practised law at 27 Tremont Row, having formed a copartnership with classmates Bailey and Owen. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1869.

In September, 1878, he opened a Private Latin School for boys in Boston, which school he still continues, and now resides in Boston. He has been one of the supervisors of Boston schools. He went to Europe in the summer of 1877 and in 1887.

He was married, by Rev. E. E. Hale, Nov. 26, 1863, to Julia A. Batchelder. His son, William Nichols, 3d, was born Dec. 6, 1864, — the first child born to any member of the class. In accordance with the college custom, the cradle was presented to him. The child died August 19, 1865. He has had three other children, — George Tolman, born Jan. 10, 1867, who died Feb. 11, 1873; Clifford, born Oct. 21, 1873; and Philip, born July 25, 1875.

ROSCOE PALMER OWEN, son of William and Sarah (Webb) Owen, was born in Bath, Me., March 29, 1842. He fitted for college at the Bath High School, entered the Freshman class at Bowdoin College, 1858, but studied at home during the ensuing year with Rev. David N. Sheldon.

In November, 1863, he acted for two weeks as principal of a grammar school in Fall River, Mass., during the absence of Nichols, who was principal. Having rusticated for a while in Maine, he taught school at Newington, N. H., for a few months in the early part of 1864; and on May 10, 1864, became private tutor in Major-General Butler's family, at Fortress Monroe. He continued as private tutor in the family of General Butler,

at Lowell, until Oct. 1, 1866, when he entered the law office of J. G. Abbott, in Boston. Dec. 5, 1867, he entered the law office of C. S. Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Superior Court, 1869. From September, 1869, to May, 1874, he was in partnership with Nichols, and for a while a member of the firm of Bailey, Nichols, and Owen, at 27 Tremont Row.

After seven years' residence in Chelsea, he returned to Boston, in January, 1877, where he has since continued to reside. Since his admission to the bar in January, 1869, he has practised law, but has made a specialty of conveyancing, having been appointed in July, 1881, conveyancer in the Law Department of the City of Boston, which office he now holds. Feb. 20, 1877, he was appointed by the Governor a commissioner of insolvency for the county of Suffolk, to fill an unexpired term. From 1869 to 1876 he was an instructor at the Evening High School, and from 1876 to 1881 principal of that school.

WILLIAM HENRY PALMER, son of Henry Kirke White and Elizabeth (Cummings) Palmer, was born in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 20, 1842. He fitted for college at the Chelsea High School.

August 21, 1863, he became connected with the United States Coast Survey, and was attached to the party located at Cambridge, under charge of Dr. B. A. Gould. He continued in that service till Oct. 25, 1864, when he was appointed acting assistant-paymaster in the Navy, and was immediately ordered to the iron-clad "Nahant," off Charleston, S. C., on board which he reported for duty, Nov. 21, 1864, and served till her return to Philadelphia, in August, 1865. He was then detached, and received an honorable discharge, Oct. 15, 1865. He then resided in Chicago, and held the position of receiving-teller in the Fifth National Bank. July 1, 1867, he became a member of the firm of Griffin and Palmer, wholesale boot and

shoe manufacturers in Chicago. In November, 1869, he left Chicago, and accepted a position with Lombard, Ayres, and Co., refiners of petroleum, New York City, of whose works he then took charge. He still resides in New York City, and continues a member of the same firm.

In 1875 he became a member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard of New York; and, May 1, 1883, became captain and inspector of rifle practice.

He went to Europe in the summer of 1884.

He was married, Jan. 17, 1870, to Catherine I. Kennedy, daughter of William Kennedy, of Chicago. He has had eight children, — Elizabeth Cummings, born Nov. 7, 1870; Anna Mather, born Dec. 26, 1872; William Henry, born August 20, 1876; Bertha, born Nov. 21, 1879; George Kennedy, born April 1, 1883, who died April 1, 1883; Daniel Appleton, born Dec. 27, 1884; and Alice and Marjorie, both born July 11, 1887.

JAMES LEWIS PEARCE, son of Lewis C. and Eliza (Stockwell) Pearce, was born in Poplar Plains, Ky., March 7, 1840. He fitted for college at the school of Messrs. Lovering and Lane, in Cambridge.

He was in business at home, in Maysville, Ky., for a while, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1868 became connected with the house of Henry Ames and Co., pork and beef packers and provision merchants. He afterwards carried on the same business under the name of James L. Pearce and Brothers. He continues to reside in St. Louis.

He was married, June 3, 1868, to Sallie Charless McCloud, daughter of William McCloud, of St. Louis. He has four children "all fitting for Harvard College," — McCloud, born June 25, 1869; Eliza Stockwell, born Sept. 29, 1870; James Lewis, born Dec. 17, 1871; and Catherine, born July 7, 1874.

THOMAS BELLOWS PECK, son of Philip and Martha Eleanor (Bellows) Peck, was born in Walpole, N. H., August 18, 1842. He fitted for college at the Walpole High School and the Boston Public Latin School.

He received his degree in 1864. He left college in September, 1862, on account of ill health, and returned to Walpole. He sought to regain his health, and carry out his original plan of studying medicine. He was not able to do so, however. He was twice in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, each time in the Special Relief Department. His first term of service extended from early in December, 1862, till April, 1863, when he spent some time with the Army of the Potomac, which he reached immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg. His second term of service comprised the months of June and July, 1865.

In the fall of 1866 he went into the office of Edward S. Philbrick, treasurer of the Tremont Watch Company, in Boston, where he remained until the fall of 1868. He was then with the firm of Crosby, Morse, and Foss, jewelers, Boston. He was afterwards associated with Henry D. Morse for ten years, in the business of cutting diamonds from the rough. He resided in Melrose, Mass., from 1866 to June, 1887, when he was obliged to give up active work; and he then returned to Walpole, N. H., where he is at present living.

He spent the summer of 1871 travelling in Europe.

He served on the school committee in Melrose, acting as chairman a portion of the time, and was trustee of the Melrose Public Library. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and has contributed to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

JAMES LEONARD PERRY, son of William Frederic and Emeline Blunt (Davis) Perry, was born in Mansfield, Mass., Feb. 4, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

He taught a district school in Mansfield, Mass., during the winters of 1863 and 1864. For the following eighteen months he was principal of Bristol Academy at Taunton, Mass. He then studied in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge for two and a half years; was graduated as Bachelor of Science there in February, 1868. He then went as employee on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, Iowa and Nebraska, till January, 1870. In March, 1870, he went to New York and studied medicine; was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in February, 1872, one year being allowed or made up by previous studies. In March, 1872, he went up for examination for Bellevue Hospital; he passed, and served one year as junior and senior, and one year (double service) as house physician. He was chosen as clinical assistant to Prof. Austin Flint, and remained in that position till June, 1877. He was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital in April, 1874. He began private practice in New York City, and in October, 1877, entered the New York State Woman's Hospital, and served as interne eighteen months, graduating as house surgeon in April, 1879. He then resumed practice in New York City, where he still remains. He has accomplished all this by his own exertions, having been dependent on himself since 1863; and has also educated a younger brother in medicine, who by a father's death was left unprovided for.

His father and grandfather were physicians; and of his five brothers who grew to adult age, the eldest died while a medical student, and the remaining four were all graduated in medicine.

WILLIAM LOW PILLSBURY, son of Stephen and Abigail Perkins (Low) Pillsbury, was born in Derry, N. H., Nov. 4, 1838. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

He devoted himself to school-teaching at Bloomington, Ill., after leaving Cambridge; and then went to the State Normal

University, at Normal, Ill. He remained at this University as principal of the high-school department in that institution until July, 1870, when he resigned the position. Several of his pupils went to Harvard. He afterwards gave up teaching, and engaged in life and fire insurance, and in real estate and loaning business. He was general agent for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for Southern Illinois from June, 1875, until January, 1879. He has been assistant in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, which position he gave up in January, 1887. Since April 19, 1888, he has been secretary of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

An article on "Illiteracy" in the "Illinois School Journal," January, 1883, is from his pen; also an article on "Some other Facts about Illiteracy and School Attendance" in the Boston "Journal of Education," April, 1883; an article on "The High School and the College" for the New England "Journal of Education," April 30 and May 14, 1885; an article on "Attendance in Graded Schools," for the School Report of Illinois, 1885-86; articles on "Some Statements relative to the Teaching Force of the State," and "Early Education in Illinois," in the Biennial Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, 1884 and 1886, respectively; and a revision of the "School Laws and Common School Decisions of the State of Illinois," 1887.

He lived in Bloomington, until the end of May, 1876; afterwards in Springfield, Ill., until April, 1888; and since then at Champaign, Ill.

He was married, Dec. 26, 1866, by Rev. T. M. Post, D.D., to Marion Hammond, of St. Louis. He has had five children, — William Forrest, born Dec. 17, 1867, who is in the Class of 1889 at Harvard; Arthur Low, born Nov. 30, 1869; George Stephen, born Feb. 18, 1871, who died March 5, 1876; Bertha Marion, born June 18, 1875; and Charles Stephen, born Feb. 3, 1887.

DAVID PINGREE, son of David and Ann Maria (Kimball) Pingree, was born in Salem, Mass., July 25, 1841. He fitted for college with Mr. Oliver Carlton, in Salem and Portsmouth, N. H.

He has been engaged in the lumber business in Bangor, Me., and in the management of timber-land interests in the State of Maine, residing most of the time in Salem, Mass., but a portion of the time in Bangor. He has also been occupied in other business of various kinds. The town of Pingree, in Dakota Territory, has been named for him, through the instrumentality of Waters.

* ALBERT KINTZING POST, son of Abraham Kintzing and Matilda Wickam (Eaton) Post, was born in the city of New York, Jan. 5, 1843. He fitted for college with Rev. S. R. Calthrop, at Bridgeport, Conn.

He served during the Senior year, from Oct. 8, 1862, to July 8, 1863, as second lieutenant in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

After graduation he lived in New York City, engaged in studying, etc. He received his degree in 1868.

He died July 5, 1872.

At the annual meeting of the class on Commencement Day, 1873, classmate Appleton presented to the meeting a printed memorial prepared by himself upon the death of Post, and in connection therewith offered the following preamble and resolution: —

It being our custom at the annual meetings of the class to take appropriate notice of the death of any of our classmates who are removed from among us, I beg leave to present the following preamble and resolution: —

Whereas, our former classmate, Albert Kintzing Post, died from drowning, at West Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., July 5, 1872,

Resolved, That we desire to express our appreciation of the high qualities which were so conspicuous in Mr. Post's character while

he was with us, and which gave promise of a brilliant and useful career; that we remember with pleasure his generous impulses and courteous demeanor in the trivial occurrences in college life; that we recognize the patriotism which induced him to join the Union army during the late war, and the spirit he showed in after life in dealing with its stern duties. Our regret for his sudden and terrible death is alleviated by the thought that it came while he was attempting to save the life of another from a similar fate. His bereaved family, relatives, and friends have our deep sympathy in their loss.

It was unanimously

“*Voted*, To adopt the resolution; and to request the Secretary to send a copy of it to the family of our deceased classmate, as an expression of our sympathy, and to place the printed memorial among the class archives.”

The following is the memorial herein reprinted:—

Albert Kintzing Post was born in the city of New York, Jan. 5, 1843. His father was Abraham Kintzing Post, of New York, and his mother, Matilda Wickam Eaton, of Framingham, Mass. His father's family, of Dutch origin, has long been identified with the State of New York, and, from its early colonial days to the present time, has held an honorable position in the history of that Commonwealth. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of John Hancock, and so bound to New England and its history by ties of honorable ancestry.

The subject of this sketch passed his childhood at New York. His father died when he was only three years old, and his mother having married again, he, at the age of seven, accompanied her and his stepfather to Cuba, where matters of business kept them three years. Though very young, he remembered well his boyish experiences on that lovely island; and the impressions of life then and there received never left him, but were noticeably one of the elements in his peculiar character as later developed. The grand chivalrous politeness of the Spaniards and their quick sense of honor were traits so conspicuous in young Post, that their being impressed upon his nature in boyhood, by the associations of Cuban life, can be easily understood.

On his return to the United States he was at first sent to school at Jamaica Plain, near Boston ; but, the climate proving too severe for his health, he left it to go to Bloomfield Institute, N. J., where he remained only a year, and was then transferred to the excellent school kept by the Rev. S. R. Calthrop, at Bridgeport, Conn. In this institution he was prepared for Harvard College, and passing the examination, was admitted to the Freshman class in July, 1859.

Post's career at college was strongly marked with success and failure ; but to him, as to most, it was a happy experience. The ambitions for scholastic success were balanced by those for class social distinctions, with their petty but pleasant triumphs ; and as it is not easy to win all the prizes at once, it is natural that, with his early training, his fondness for society, his quick perception, and his accomplishments of manner, he should seek passing honors rather than those for which a long and continued struggle is necessary. At the mock oration delivered by him on the occasion of the burial of the foot-ball at the beginning of the Sophomore year (the long-established foot-ball fight between the Sophomore and Freshman classes having been abolished), he showed powers of a high order ; but this and other frolics were not fully appreciated by the officers of the College, as he was soon suspended for the rest of the year.

The great Civil War had burst upon the country in the summer of 1861, and absorbed the thoughts of all. To none was it more intensely full of meaning than to Post, with his highly wrought feelings of patriotism and duty ; and often did he long to be in the field fighting for the cause he had so much at heart. At length, after the disastrous Peninsular Campaign of 1862, when it looked dark for the cause of the North, and the President had called for more volunteers, he could resist the strain no longer ; and a few weeks after the beginning of his Senior year he enlisted as a private soldier in the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then recruiting at Readville. He was soon promoted to be a second-lieutenant, and as such left with the regiment for North Carolina. He went through, with cheerfulness and spirit, the experiences of a nine months' campaign, endearing himself to all around him by his conduct in the often dull routine of camp-life, and at the engagement of Goldsboro', where the regiment performed good service. The regiment was enlisted for the term of nine months ; and at its expiration he returned home prostrated with the coast-fever, and with the consciousness of having left an honorable record of duties well done.

The following autumn he entered the office of his stepfather, Mr. Armand de Macarty, in New York, who was engaged in the commission business with Cuba, where he gained considerable valuable experience, and later formed a partnership with a friend as stock-brokers. But his tastes were not in this direction, and, not succeeding very well, he soon gave it up, and devoted himself to a study of the fine arts, and especially painting, for which he had plenty of natural talent and a genuine love. He studied with Mr. Edmund White and Mr. Morgan, and made excellent progress, which probably, had he been spared, would have borne good fruit later in life, for it was his longing to devote himself some day in earnest to this profession.

On Jan. 25, 1866, he married Marie Caroline de Trobriand, eldest daughter of General the Baron Philippe Regis de Trobriand, Brevet Major-General in the United States Army (who had served with distinction through the war in the Army of the Potomac), and Mary Mason Jones, of New York.

His artistic career was brought to a close by the sudden death of his stepfather early in the autumn of 1869, and he found it necessary, for the sake of a mother and young sisters left dependent upon him, to go to work again, and this time more seriously than before. Through friends' advice he chose the profession of law, and manfully went through the drudgery of studying up cases, taking testimony, etc., and in 1871 received the appointment of United States Commissioner, which position he held at the time of his death. The stimulus of duty rewarded with fair success made his labors pleasant, and with greater zest it enabled him to devote his leisure hours to those calls and recreations of society he was so eminently fitted to adorn. He had a great taste for private theatricals, and frequently appeared in New York in the entertainments gotten up for charitable purposes, and always with great success. At the Century Club, of which he was a member, he was a universal favorite among old and young, and was a leading spirit at the social reunions for which the Club is renowned.

He had three children, — Lina Beatrice, born Nov. 11, 1866; Waldron Kintzing, born July 7, 1868; and Regis Henri, born Jan. 28, 1870.

With the happiest of homes, an accomplished wife, his darling children, and hosts of friends, life was pleasant indeed, and the future opened brilliantly before him. The position of those dependent

upon him he had amply secured, and the cup of his joy was full. Alas! death removed him in the prime of early manhood, and ended his bright career.

He was passing the summer of 1872 at West Hampton, L. I., a pleasant little watering-place on the Sound, where he had often been before, and which united the advantages of a cool and healthy air for his family and accessibility to the city, where he was constantly obliged to go on account of his business. Early on the morning of July 5th, he left the house at which he was staying, accompanied by a young boy, also a guest at the house, for a bath in the sea. He was told that the surf was high, with a strong undertow; but being a fine swimmer he had no fears, and he went off gayly, telling the boy's mother that he would look after her son, and together they plunged into the water. The sea was rougher than he supposed, and he soon saw that the boy was being carried away beyond his depth. He swam boldly for him, but his efforts were unavailing, and both were drowned. His agonized wife and children were watching him from the shore, but could render no assistance; and so like a hero he died. At the coroner's inquest it was testified that "Mr. Post lost his life in his endeavor to save the life of the boy;" but it was the opinion of most that his death resulted not from mere drowning, but that in the water he was paralyzed by a stroke brought about by the combined mental and physical strain.

Handsome and appropriate tributes to his memory were paid by several of the leading newspapers of New York. The following is from the "New York World": "In the bloom of his vigorous manhood (he was but thirty years of age), of a cultivated mind, and with tastes developed both by serious study and extensive travel, a happy husband and a devoted father, Mr. Post was in all respects a type of the true republican gentleman. Within the sacred circle of his home he had lived his gracious life. Of the void there made it becomes us not, even in words of sympathy, to speak. But the loss of a private citizen of such sweet and sound example is in some real sort a public loss. And the public dreadfulness of his sudden taking off may well excuse this brief tribute of honor to his memory and of compassion for his cruel fate."

The "Courrier des États Unis" said: "La mort est un prestige et jette d'ordinaire une voile sur les tristesses du passé pour ne laisser subsister que le souvenir des vertus de ceux que nous pleurons. Mais ces restrictions mêmes sont de trop envers M. Post; on peut

dire sans crainte d'équivoque que c'était un de ces caractères de pur diamant, sans tache et sans nuage, formés pour faire l'ornement du monde où ils vivent et le bonheur de ceux dont l'existence est intimement liée à la leur."

At a meeting of the Century Association, held Oct. 5, 1872, the secretary of the Committee on Admissions presented the following resolution, adopted by the Committee at its last meeting, which was read and directed to be entered on the minutes: "*Resolved*, That we have received with emotions of deep sorrow the tidings of the death of Albert Kintzing Post, a member of this Committee, who had, by his refined and gentlemanly demeanor, and his noble and unselfish character, endeared himself to us all. In his untimely decease this Committee loses one of its most accomplished and valued members."

No further words in eulogy of Mr. Post are needed; but the writer of this sketch, who has known him as a friend of friends from the time they entered college together, would add his tribute of appreciation of his truly noble qualities, by saying that his death has deprived him of one whose memory he will always cherish with love, and whose place cannot be filled.

He was married, Jan. 25, 1866, to Marie Caroline de Trobriand, daughter of General de Trobriand, of New York City. He had three children, — Lina Beatrice, born Nov. 11, 1866; Waldron Kintzing, born July 7, 1868; and Regis Henri, born Jan. 28, 1870.

HERBERT JAMES PRATT, son of James and Caroline (Bartlett) Pratt, was born in Medford, Mass., May 8, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

Having finished his undergraduate course, he began the study of medicine under Prof. Jeffries Wyman, with whom he studied a year. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, and resided in Boston.

From March 27, 1865, to May 24, 1865, he was acting assistant-surgeon, United States Army. He was in all the battles immediately preceding the capture of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond; joined in a good part of the forced marching,

and marched into Richmond with the first grand body that entered after its immediate capture. He was afterwards on duty at the City [Stuart] Hospital, and, May 24, 1865, was discharged with the other contract-surgeons.

May 1, 1867, he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital, as house-pupil on the medical side, where he remained a year, and soon after sailed for Europe. He then studied in Vienna, Berlin, etc. He was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in July, 1868. Articles of his have been printed in the "Boston Surgical and Medical Journal."

At one time he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Denver City, Col. He afterwards went back to Europe for further study and travel. He has now given up practice and continues to travel and study in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceanica, and America. He has become an accomplished linguist.

In 1874 he visited England and Germany; in 1875, Germany, Italy, Dalmatia, and Istria; in 1876, Italy, Algiers, Germany, Spain, and Portugal; in 1877, Spain and Germany; in 1878, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, etc., and Egypt; in 1879, Switzerland, Italy, and Egypt; in 1880, Hindostan, Persia, Turkey, Germany, Italy, and Tripoli (the African province); in 1881, Tripoli, Germany, Belgium, Holland, England, France, and Italy; in 1882, Italy, France, and Spain; in 1883, Algiers and Desert, Tunisia, and Italy; in 1884-85, Europe, Central America, and South America; in 1886, United States, Sandwich Islands, and Australia; in 1887-88, in China, Japan, and India. He spends the summer of 1888 in the Vale of Kashmir, and returns home in June, 1889. He writes:—

LAHORE, INDIA, April 5, 1888.

DEAR LINCOLN, — Yours of February 16 reached me a few days ago. You say my last record was up to May, 1883, Florence. In accordance with your request I proceed.

That following summer, and in fact till June, 1884, I was in Europe. Then after a ten years' absence, I returned to America,

spent the summer in the United States, and in the autumn went to Mexico, and after that to Yucatan to visit "the cities of the unknown builders." After that I travelled across country in Guatemala from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, seeing other ruins on the way.

Then, by steamer, *via* Nicaragua and San Salvador, to Peru and Chili, in which countries I remained some time. After that (May, 1885) *via* Smith's Channel (which remember, if you ever go that way) to Punt' Arenas in Patagonia. The scenery of the Andes in the extreme south, white with snow from summit to base, most extraordinary. Then to Uruguay, and then to Buenos Ayres, stopping some time in each. After that, Rio Janeiro, and the parts around about, — all of which I would like to mark with a double star.

Towards the end of the summer I again set sail; this time for Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, up which I went to the end of navigation on the Rio Negro, — by all odds the best tropical display of my travels. Then to the Lesser Antilles and to Venezuela, and then back to the Islands again, among which I rambled about till spring (1886), when *via* Cuba I reached the United States at New Orleans, and went to California, and in June returned to Boston. That summer I spent there and in the neighborhood. In the following autumn (that is, 1886) I recrossed to California, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands, whence in due time I sailed again for New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, — which used up my winter.

In the spring I reached Java (add another star, tropical and archaeological), and then to China, to Corea and Japan, until the following autumn, when I went to Cochin China and Cambodia, where I visited the Ruins of Angkor, than which I have seen, as ruins, nothing more magnificent, no matter where.

Then to Siam; and after that to Burmah and up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay. Burmah and Siam are what you particularly mean by the word Asiatic. Tinsel has been played upon them with hose. After that and towards the end of 1887 I landed in India, and have been travelling there since. I am now on my way to the Vale of Kashmir for the summer. And since I am yet unmarried, who knows but Lalla Rookh may yet be a member of the Class of '63? These statistics by themselves are dry; but I assure you the hot and colds and joys and pangs which belong to them are fulsome to a degree.

Finally, and to conclude, I am very much given to Persian, am in excellent health, and with kindest greeting to the Class am

Yours sincerely,

H. J. PRATT.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON PUTNAM, son of James and Charlotte (Harrington) Putnam, was born in Lunenburg, Mass., May 29, 1838. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.

The first, and most of the second, year after graduation he spent at home, in Lunenburg. He was engaged in teaching a select high-school in Westminster, Mass., from Sept. 1, 1864, until Nov. 15, 1864. Sept. 18, 1865, he went to Dudley, Mass., and taught Greek and modern languages in Nichols Academy. He remained in this academy until the last of June, 1867. In September following, 1867, he went to Baltimore, where he was engaged in teaching in the "Athenæum Place School for Young Ladies," and giving private instruction in languages, etc. August 26, 1872, he took charge of the high school in Wrentham, Mass. He subsequently gave up that school, and has since been engaged as private instructor in the neighborhood of New York, in Washington, South Florida, and Georgia.

He is at present in Washington, but spends his vacations in Lunenburg, which is still his legal residence.

He has written some songs, and the librettos for several operettas, some of which have been published and have met with success.

JOHN HOWARD RAND, son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Brown) Rand, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 25, 1841. He fitted for college at Chauncy-Hall School.

He was for a while one of the proprietors of the Parks House, in Boston. He then removed to New York City, where he has since resided; a member of the firm of Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, on Broadway, corner Forty-second Street.

He was married, April 19, 1866, by Rev. S. B. Stewart, to Julia D. Spinney, daughter of William H. Spinney, of Lynn, Mass. His wife died March 23, 1888.

GEORGE BRUNE SHATTUCK, son of George Cheyne [Harv. 1831] and Anne H. (Brune) Shattuck, was born in Boston, August 18, 1844. He fitted for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., passed the Sophomore and Junior years at St. James College, Md., and entered the class in the Junior year.

After graduation he visited the principal countries of Europe, then returned home, and applied himself to the study of medicine. He was a house-pupil on the medical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1869, and has since continued to practise medicine in Boston. He is one of the physicians at the City Hospital, and instructor in clinical medicine in the Harvard Medical School. He has been a physician at the Carney Hospital, Boston Dispensary, acting health-officer of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity during the summer of 1882, and editor of the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal." He is a trustee of the Boston Athenæum, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of several other medical societies; and has been chairman of the clinical and pathological section of the Suffolk District Branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the Suffolk District Medical Society, and anniversary chairman of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He has written numerous articles in the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal," and articles on typhoid fever and febricula in Wood's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences."

He has been three times to Europe, residing in various countries for seven or eight years. He has been once to Cuba, once round Cape Horn to San Francisco, once across the Isthmus of Panama, and has invaded Asia by way of Constantinople, and Africa through Tunis.

He was married in Paris, June 6, 1872, to Amalia Schutte de Lavalley, daughter of C. G. Schutte, of Paris. He has

two children, — Corina Anna, born March 18, 1873; and Eleanor Cecilia Amalia, born Nov. 19, 1875.

HENRY NEWTON SHELDON, son of David Newton (Williams, 1830) and Rachel Hobart (Ripley) Sheldon, was born in Waterville, Me., June 28, 1843. He fitted for college at the Bath High School, and went through most of the Freshman year at Bowdoin College before entering Harvard.

After spending a little time in giving private lessons in Waterville and Champlain, N. Y., he took charge of a grammar school in North Yarmouth, Mass. There he remained till the summer of 1864, when he resigned the position (in which he was succeeded by Edwards), to enter the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His commission as second lieutenant was dated June 28, 1864. On Dec. 7, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, which rank he held till the regiment was discharged at Boston, Sept. 26, 1865. His time in the Army was spent in South Carolina and Georgia.

While teaching at North Yarmouth he was also engaged in reading law, and on his return from the South he entered the office of J. G. Abbott, at 42 Court Street, Boston, as a law student. On April 12, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been practising in Boston. He was at one time in partnership with George C. Starkweather, but he is now, and has been of late years, a partner of Wilmon W. Blackmar, at 246 Washington Street.

He has been a contributor to the "American Law Register." He published, in 1882, a book on the "Law of Subrogation," and in 1883 edited an American edition of "Bateman on Auctions."

He has resided for some time in Newton, Mass.

In the summer of 1886 he made a brief trip to England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

He was married, Dec. 31, 1868, to Clara P. Morse, daughter of Augustus Morse, of Hubbardston, Mass., and sister of

classmate Morse. He has had two children, — Alice, born Sept. 17, 1869, who died April 26, 1879; and Wilmon Henry, born April 4, 1875.

OCTAVIUS BARRELL SHREVE, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Perkins (Shannon) Shreve, was born in Saco, Me., June 4, 1841. He fitted for college with Prof. G. B. Jewett, at Salem, Mass.

He studied medicine at New York Columbia College and Harvard Medical School until October, 1865, when he received the degree of M.D. at the former. April 11, 1866, he went abroad in the pursuit of his medical studies, and remained until November, 1868, when he returned home to Salem. He was later at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He finally established himself in Salem, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He has an extensive consultation practice in Essex County, and is frequently summoned to court to testify as an expert. He has been a member of the Common Council of Salem, secretary, councillor, censor, vice-president, and president of the Essex South District Medical Society. He was surgeon to the Salem Hospital for eight years.

He was married, by Rev. George D. Wildes, at Grace Church, Salem, July 28, 1864, to Sarah Cox Daland, daughter of the late Tucker Daland, of Salem. He has had three children, — Genevieve, born August 31, 1868; Benjamin, born March 10, 1871; and Mary Daland, born Sept. 27, 1873.

CLEMENT LAWRENCE SMITH, son of George and Mary (Lewis) Smith, was born in Upper Darby, Penn., April 13, 1844. He fitted for college in the schools of Haverford, Penn., was graduated at Haverford College in 1860, and entered the class in the Junior year.

A few weeks after graduation he was appointed professor of

classics and mathematics in Haverford College, where he remained two years, acting during the last year as librarian. August 26, 1865, he sailed for Europe. He proceeded at once to Göttingen, where he matriculated at the beginning of the winter term in October, and attended lectures on subjects connected with philology for a while. He travelled through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, and spent seven or eight weeks at Athens, in company with Professor Packard of Yale College, studying the topography and antiquities of the place. While at Göttingen he "witnessed the last struggles of Hanover for independence. The blind king concentrated his army there, and fought the Prussians at Langensalza, some fifty miles south." He visited the battlefield immediately after. He has since contributed an article to Lippincott's Magazine on "The Last Days of Hanover."

He arrived home June 10, 1867, and devoted himself, at Upper Darby, to classical studies. In the fall of 1869 he accepted the professorship of Greek and German in Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, which position he held during the first year of the existence of the College (1869-70). In the course of that year he accepted a tutorship of Latin at Harvard College, and went to Cambridge in the fall. He served as tutor from Sept. 1, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1873, when he became assistant professor of Latin. He engaged to some extent in private teaching until 1878, and in 1881-82 he taught a class in the "Annex." Since April, 1879, he has taken part in the administration of the College, and has had charge of the examinations for women. June 24, 1878, he was appointed for a second term assistant professor of Latin for five years from Sept. 1, 1878. April 23, 1883, he was elected professor of Latin from Sept. 1, 1883, and, Feb. 27, 1883, he was elected dean of the College Faculty from June 28, 1882; and these positions he still holds. He is now in Europe taking the vacation, or Sabbatical year, allowed the professors at Cambridge.

He has been corresponding secretary of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa. Jan. 25, 1882, he was elected, in joint convention of Aldermen and School Committee of Cambridge, to serve on the latter board in place of classmate Goodwin, resigned. Dec. 5, 1882, he was elected by the people for the remainder of the term, till January, 1884. In 1886 and 1887 he represented Harvard College in the convention of colleges in New England on admission examinations.

He is the author of a pamphlet on the "Use of Language in Education," being the annual address before the Alumni Association of Haverford College, Penn., delivered July 1, 1873, and published by the Association. He delivered an address in behalf of the Alumni at the inauguration of President Sharpless of Haverford College, May 19, 1887.

He learned something about book-making in editing two volumes of the University Catalogue (1875-77). He has undertaken, in conjunction with Professor Peck of Yale University, to edit for Ginn, Heath, and Co., a "College Series of Latin Authors," prepared by prominent Latin professors in different parts of the country. The first pair of volumes has just appeared:—

- (a) The Satires and Epistles of Horace. Edited, with notes, by J. B. Greenough. 8vo. Boston: Ginn and Co. 1888.
- (b) The same. (Text edition.) 8vo.

His college duties have been too engrossing to permit him to write much, but he has published:—

"Virgil's Instructions for Ploughing, Fallowing, and the Rotation of Crops; Georgics, I. 43-83." *American Journal of Philology*. Vol. II. (1881), No. 8, pp. 425-445.

He is a member of the American Philological Association, and was one of the incorporators of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (commonly known as the

“Harvard Annex”), which was incorporated August 16, 1882. He is also a member of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and an honorary member of the Berlin Anglo-American Students’ Club.

He was married, August 25, 1870, to Emma Gertrude Griscom, daughter of Dr. John H. Griscom, of New York City. He has four children, — Rosalba Peale, born June 14, 1871; George Lawrence, born Dec. 2, 1873; Clement Lawrence, born April 14, 1875; and Edgar Lawrence, born May 6, 1882.

WILLIAM STACKPOLE, son of Joseph Lewis [Harv. 1824] and Susan Margaret (Benjamin) Stackpole, was born in Boston, April 27, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He resided in Cambridge for several years after graduation, doing business in Boston, as a dry-goods commission merchant, at 69 Franklin Street. He afterwards became a member of the firm of Dabney and Stackpole, cotton-brokers, at 25 Kilby Street.

He has of late years resided in Boston, and is not at present engaged in any active business. He has recently gone to Europe.

EDWARD GRAY STETSON, son of Caleb [Harv. 1822] and Julia A. (Meriam) Stetson, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 4, 1840. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

In August, 1863, he received the appointment of Superintendent of Plantations, under General Saxton, at Port Royal, S. C., and remained in the Government employ till March 1, 1864, when he resigned, and until May 1, 1865, was engaged in raising cotton on St. Helena Island, S. C. He was commissioned with two others, May 30, 1865, by the general commanding the District of Florida, to travel through

the interior of that State, and investigate the condition of whites and negroes, and, so far as they could, assist in re-establishing industry and order among the people, who had been left by the close of the war in a condition bordering on anarchy. After visiting the most important points of the State they returned to Jacksonville, June 14, 1865.

He returned to the North in December, 1865, and was for some time engaged in teaching school in Champlain, N. Y.

He spent the last two months of the summer of 1866 in New Bedford, Mass., studying law in the office of Eliot and Stetson. In September he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for three terms, acting as proctor in the College at the same time. While in Cambridge he was also engaged in giving private instruction to undergraduates, and assisting Professor Parsons in the preparation of his work on Insurance. Sept. 1, 1868, he sailed for San Francisco *via* Panama, where, after studying the local law and practice of the State of California, he was admitted to the bar April 5, 1869. August, 1869, he became a member of the firm of Barstow, Stetson, and Houghton.

Since Jan. 1, 1877, he has been a member of the firm of Stetson and Houghton. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 12, 1881. In December, 1887, he made his legal residence at San Rafael, Cal., but continues to practise law in San Francisco.

In January, 1874, with a few other Harvard College men of San Francisco, he took part in organizing a Harvard Club, of which he has been a member and the secretary since.

He has been a director of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, and president of the Association. He is a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, the Union Club, and the Mercantile Library Association.

He was married, in San Rafael, Sept. 3, 1887, to Marion Cushing, of Blithedale, Cal., daughter of the late Dr. John Jenckes Cushing.

* EDWARD LEWIS STEVENS, son of Silas and Jane (Smith) Stevens, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1842. He fitted for college in the Brighton High School.

He served as private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from Sept. 12, 1862, to June 18, 1863, and arrived home just in time to join in the Class Day exercises, but too late to pass the examinations. He studied during the autumn, and received his degree in January, 1864. Nov. 12, 1863, he began business in the store of Sabin and Page, 92 Milk Street, Boston, with whom he remained till Jan. 31, 1864, when, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, he left for Florida to join his regiment stationed there. His life after that time was identical with that of the regiment. He was promoted to first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1864.

He was killed at the battle of Boykin's Mills, near Camden, S. C., April 18, 1865, during an expedition to Camden under Brigadier-General Potter, which left Georgetown, S. C., April 5, 1865. The Fifty-fourth were ordered to cross Swift's Creek, about eight miles from Camden, at a point to the right of the road, in order to flank the enemy, who were opposite the head of the column; and after considerable opposition succeeded in crossing at Boykin's Mills, ten miles from the creek. The enemy vigorously resisted the movement; but began to fall back on the appearance of a piece of artillery, and five companies of the Fifty-fourth charged across the stream, and the enemy fled. Lieutenant Stevens fell in the action, and was buried on the spot.

At a meeting of the officers of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth Regiment, held at Georgetown, S. C., April 27, 1865, to take action concerning the death of their brother officer, Lieutenant Stevens, an obituary and resolution were adopted, of which the following is an extract:—

He fell so near the enemy's works that it was not deemed right to order any one forward to recover the body; but men promptly

presented themselves on a call for volunteers for that duty. The body was recovered, and buried near the spot where he fell.

Lieutenant Stevens's death caused a more than ordinary sense of grief among his brother officers. He was respected and beloved by every one in the regiment. His simplicity and frankness of disposition, his social and generous temper, combined with strong principles and an earnest devotion to what he believed just and right, made up an unusually pure and noble character. With perfect simplicity and modesty, he united firm convictions, and an unhesitating openness in avowing them. As an officer, he was efficient and faithful in the performance of his duties in camp, and fearless and daring in action; and though he disliked the military profession, and longed for peace and a return home, he had no thought of leaving the service until the success of the cause was decided. His comrades lament the loss of a brave soldier, and a true friend and gentleman.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the family of Lieutenant Stevens, and to the Class Secretary of the Class of 1863, Harvard College; and that a copy of the obituary be sent to the Governor of the State, to the "Army and Navy Journal," and to the "Boston Press."

(Signed) E. N. HALLOWELL,

Colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, President.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,

1st Lt. R. Q. M. Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Secretary.

A meeting of the class was held in Cambridge, May 17, 1865, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call another of our number from earth, by death in the service of his country, just as victory had crowned our cause, and the blessings of peace were about to be restored to the land,—

Resolved, That we express our sorrow at the death of Lieutenant Edward L. Stevens, who left more congenial pursuits at home to perform what he believed his duty demanded of him; and joined his fortunes with those of an unfortunate race, that he might assist them in showing to the world their capacity for improving that freedom which had dawned upon them.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with his family in their bereavement, rendered more bitter by the time of its occurrence;

and assure them that we feel that his life will be, in the sight of God, regarded as a noble offering in a noble cause.

* HENRY ARNOLD TABER, son of Henry and Sarah (Gordon) Taber, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 23, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Rev. J. H. Allen [Harv. 1840], in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

After graduation he was in his father's office (Henry Taber and Co., of New Bedford) for some time, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of Taber, Gordon, and Co., general commission merchants, New Bedford. He continued in this latter firm until his death, from consumption, Oct. 5, 1868.

At the meeting of the class held on Commencement Day, June 29, 1869, the first meeting after Taber's death, the following remarks were made by classmate Lincoln:—

Henry Arnold Taber, son of Henry and Sarah (Gordon) Taber, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 23, 1841. His early days were passed in the schools of that city, where he began to fit for college. In the fall of 1858 he was placed under the instruction of Rev. Joseph H. Allen [Harv. 1840], at Jamaica Plain, and in the summer of 1859 he entered college. We all know the story of his four years with us; the faithfulness with which he did the work, and the spirit with which he joined in the play of college life. Simple and honest in speech and action, strong in the highest principles of right and justice, and fearless in avowing them, he became the friend of all.

After graduation he returned to New Bedford, and, having prepared himself for mercantile life, became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Taber, Gordon, and Co., merchants and ship-owners, at New Bedford. He was married, May 10, 1860, to Miss Alice A. Swift, daughter of Mr. Jireh Swift, Jr., of New Bedford.

He entered into his business with a zeal and devotion that seemed to promise a life of usefulness and a rich reward; but the symptoms of approaching disease soon warned him that his time was short. He was obliged to give up active work in the fall of 1867, and to devote himself entirely to the restoration of his health. He im-

proved somewhat until the fall of 1868, when a severe hemorrhage again prostrated him, and, being unable to survive it, he died of consumption, Oct. 5, 1868.

The closing hours of his life were his noblest, and revealed to us the strength and purity of his character. Called upon to break the strongest bonds of human affection, — to separate from a wife and infant child, — he looked upon death as only a strong man can, with serenity and courage; anxious only for those whom he was to leave behind, with faith and trust in God he passed to his reward in heaven. We can all recall his pleasant smile, his cordial greeting, and his love for his classmates. Many of us know more intimately the hospitality of his home and the virtues of his domestic life. His life was short but complete. He has left us an example worthy of our imitation, and his memory will abide forever in our hearts.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.

It was thereupon

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the records of the class, and a copy be sent to his family as an expression of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

He was married, May 10, 1866, by Rev. W. J. Potter, to Alice A. Swift, daughter of Jireh Swift, Jr., of New Bedford. His son, Henry, was born June 20, 1867, and died July 22, 1867. His daughter, Gertrude Swift, was born July 4, 1868.

GEORGE SAMUEL TOMLINSON, son of James and Hannah (Sutton) Tomlinson, was born in Boston, May 1, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He has been book-keeper, cashier, etc., with Speare, Burke, and Gregory, and their successors, Speare, Gregory, and Co., dealers in oils and candles, Boston, since October, 1863. He has resided in Boston.

He was married, Sept. 10, 1864, to Delia F. Grover, daughter of Charles E. Grover, of Gloucester, Mass. He has four

children,—Anna Clementine, born June 13, 1872; Edith Eliza, born Jan. 7, 1875; Adelia Grover, born May 6, 1877; and James Ellis, born July 15, 1880.

HENRY ELMER TOWNSEND, son of Elmer and Weltha Ann (Beecher) Townsend, was born in Boston, Dec. 29, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Messrs. Lane and Lovering in Cambridge.

He studied anatomy with Prof. Jeffries Wyman, at Cambridge, after graduation, and attended the Harvard Medical School. He was graduated at the Medical School in March, 1867, and selected to read, at the Commencement exercises, his essay on "Hernia." April 24, 1867, he sailed for Europe to pursue his medical studies, and spent much time in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. He practised his profession on his return home; but for the last eighteen years has been engaged in business, more especially in patents. He continues to reside in Boston.

He has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, New England Guards, Boston Cadets; Somerset Club, Temple Club, and Army and Navy Club of New York. He was one of the founders of the "Boston Daily Globe," and president of the company for a time.

He was married, at the Church of the Ascension in New York City, April 11, 1867, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D.D., to Emilie Wilhelmina Kaupé, of Crefeld, Prussia. He has three children, — Robert Elmer, born Feb. 7, 1868, who is a member of the Harvard class of 1889; Frederic Edward, born August 15, 1869; and Lilian Henrietta, born June 17, 1873.

HENRY TUCK, son of Henry [M.D., Harv. 1834] and Caroline (Crocker) Tuck, was born in Barnstable, Mass., May 9, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

From the time of graduation till September, 1865, he resided in Cambridge, and pursued the study of medicine one year under Prof. Jeffries Wyman, and the rest of the time at the Harvard Medical School. He was connected with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James, and attached to Flying Hospital as acting assistant-surgeon from March 27, 1865, to May 12, 1865, when he was obliged to return home on account of illness. During the fall and winter of 1865-66 he spent six months in New York City, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. May 1, 1866, he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, as house-pupil on the medical side. Having completed his year as house-pupil at this hospital in May, 1867, and taken his degree at the Harvard Medical School in July, 1867, he sailed for Europe July 19, 1867. He remained abroad for fourteen months, spending most of the time at Vienna in the study of medicine; and returning home Sept. 19, 1868, he opened an office for the practice of medicine in Boston.

In 1870 he was elected physician to the Channing Home; in 1871, physician to the Home for Aged Women; in 1872, visiting physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital; and in 1873, physician to out-patients of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was appointed, in 1869, medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; in 1871, medical examiner for the United States Life Insurance Company of New York; and in 1873, medical examiner of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York. He was one of the managers of the Boston Provident Association, Home for Aged Women, and Boston Young Men's Benevolent Association.

In September, 1875, he was elected assistant-superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, as assistant to Dr. S. G. Howe, who, on account of age and ill health, gave up all active charge of the institution. Dr. Edward Jarvis was elected superintendent

upon the death of Dr. Howe; but the whole responsibility and authority fell on Tuck. He retained this position till his removal to New York City, Jan. 1, 1878; and upon no work of his life does he look with more satisfaction than what he did in his two years' service there.

In November, 1877, he was again elected medical examiner, for New York, of the New York Life Insurance Company, which position he accepted, and moved to New York City in January, 1878, where he now resides. In December, 1883, he was elected second vice-president of the company, and in November, 1885, vice-president, which position he now holds.

While in Boston, he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of the physicians of the Boston Dispensary. He has been a member of the American Medical Association, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society of Medical Observation, Obstetric Society of Boston, and Boston Medical Association; and a life member of the Young Men's Christian Union, and the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; a member of the New York County Medical Society; member and trustee of the New York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He is still in the active practice of his profession; but his duties at the life-insurance office take by far the larger portion of his time.

He was married, Nov. 26, 1873, to Emma Roumelia Beers, daughter of William Henry Beers, of Yonkers, N. Y. He has three children,—Shirley Richardson, born August 5, 1874; Henry Webster, born May 5, 1877; and Rosamond, born Feb. 27, 1879.

ROBERT NEWLIN VERPLANCK, son of William Samuel and Anna B. (Newlin) Verplanck, was born in Fish-kill, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Otis Bisbee, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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He was commissioned second lieutenant, Sixth United States Colored Troops, Sept. 15, 1863; first lieutenant, One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Troops, Nov. 23, 1864; brevet captain, April 2, 1865; and resigned, June 21, 1865. He then began business in New York City.

In the spring of 1870 he went to Europe. After April 1, 1871, he lived on a farm at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., having sold out his oil refinery, and had the management of all his father's farms, and was especially engaged in the production of milk. He went into business again in New York City, May 1, 1875, being engaged in manufacturing in bonded warehouses. He has since given up business there, and now resides in Fishkill, and is engaged in farming.

He was married, Feb. 24, 1876, to Kate Brinckerhoff. He has five children, — Gulian Crommelin, born Dec. 9, 1876; Judith Crommelin, born April 14, 1878; Mary Brinckerhoff, born Sept. 28, 1881; William Samuel, born March 20, 1884; and Robert Sinclair, born August 15, 1885.

BENJAMIN READ WALES, son of Stephen and Lydia V. (Read) Wales, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 4, 1842. He fitted for college at the Dorchester High School.

He served as private in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from Sept. 26, 1862, to July 8, 1863. He then completed his studies, and received his degree in February, 1864. He received a captain's commission in the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, July 18, 1864, and remained with the regiment till the expiration of its term of service, Nov. 27, 1864, when he returned home to Dorchester.

Jan. 5, 1873, he received an appointment in the Statistical Department of the Boston Custom House, and in November, 1884, was transferred to the Appraisers' Department, where he still is.

He has kept up his connection with the military, and has

been first lieutenant of the Roxbury City Guard, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He has also been very much interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, having served a term as commander of his own post, one year as aide-de-camp, and three years as inspector of the Department of Massachusetts. In 1887 he made a visit to the battle-fields of Virginia, with a large number of comrades.

He was married, Oct. 14, 1874, to Augusta A. Reed, daughter of Jason Reed, of Bucksport, Me.

HORACE WINSLOW WARREN, son of John Wright [M.D., Harv. 1836] and Mary Matilda (Robinson) Warren, was born in Boston, June 19, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

In the fall of 1863 he obtained, through Rev. Dr. Huntington, the position of vice-principal in Brainerd T. Harrington's Military and Collegiate School, at Throg's Neck, Westchester, N. Y.,—a select boarding-school, where he had charge of the military drill and a portion of the studies, from Nov. 2, 1863, to March 23, 1864. During the summer of 1864 he taught in Rev. Dr. Humphrey's school in Franklin Square, Boston, and in the Wollaston Grammar School at North Quincy, Mass., and on Sept. 19, 1864, took charge of the high school in Fairhaven, Mass. The school increased in numbers from fifty-five to ninety-one under his administration; but wishing to reside at home, he resigned his position Feb. 7, 1866. He was then engaged as assistant in the Eliot High School, at Jamaica Plain, Mass. In September, 1866, he resigned his position as assistant in this last school, and became principal of the Central Grammar School in the same place, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1868, when his head and eyes troubled him so much that he gave up teaching, and secured a place as book-keeper in a commission house in Boston. After serving in that position a few months, and as private tutor, and in one or two other capacities, Oct. 5, 1868, he obtained the posi-

tion of book-keeper for D. B. Stedman and Co., importers of earthen and china ware, at Boston. From Oct. 1, 1869, to Feb. 15, 1875, he was book-keeper for Fowle, Torrey, and Co., carpet-dealers, Boston; and after the dissolution of that co-partnership, he occupied the same position with their successors, Torrey, Bright, and Capen. He spent the winter of 1871-72 at Mentone, France.

In September, 1875, he returned to his former profession, and taught in the high schools of Boston for more than six years, including a few weeks' service as substitute teacher in the Boston Latin School. On Feb. 20, 1882, he became principal of the Bowditch Grammar School in Boston. In September, 1884, he took charge of the Thetford Avenue School; and in November, 1887, this school was named the Pierce School, the school-district was enlarged and defined, and he was chosen principal, which position he still holds. He has resided in Jamaica Plain since 1869.

He was married, August 25, 1870, to Mary E. Merrihew, daughter of P. E. Merrihew, of Fairhaven, Mass. His wife died June 5, 1878. His daughter, Mary Winslow Warren, was born July 25, 1875. He was again married, Sept. 2, 1884, to Julia Carleton (Farrar) Sherman, daughter of John Williams Farrar, of Lincoln, Mass. He has a daughter, Helen Farrar, born August 21, 1886.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN, son of Jonathan Mason [M.D., Harv. 1832] and Anna C. (Crowninshield) Warren, was born in Boston, May 4, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell.

In October, 1863, he went to Philadelphia, where he remained till March, 1864, being most of the time attached as acting medical cadet to the South Street General Hospital, and attending lectures at Jefferson Medical School. In April, 1864, he joined the Harvard Medical School, where he studied till May 1, 1866. In June, 1864, he went to White House

Landing, as volunteer surgeon to attend the wounded after the battle of Cold Harbor. In May, 1865, he became surgical house-pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he remained one year. He passed his examinations by special permit, sailed for Europe May 9, 1866, and took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1866. On his arrival in Europe in May, 1866, he went at once to Dresden, where for three months he devoted himself to the study of the German language. About this time the war between Prussia and Austria broke out, and Dresden was occupied and fortified by a strong force of Prussians. As soon as the brief campaign in Bohemia was concluded, and the railroads again thrown open to travel, he went to Vienna, and resumed the study of medicine. In July, 1867, he returned to this country on account of the alarming illness of a member of his family. In September, 1867, he sailed again for Europe, and prosecuted his studies at the Imperial Hospital in Vienna until February, 1868. A monograph upon the microscopical appearances of that form of tumor known as "Keloid," prepared by him during this time, has received favorable notice from some of the highest authorities. After leaving Vienna, he studied with some of the most eminent surgeons and physicians in Berlin, Paris, and London. In 1869 he returned home and began the practice of his profession in Boston, at No. 58 Beacon Street. He has been instructor and assistant professor, and is now associate professor in surgery at the Harvard Medical School. He has also been editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and surgeon to out-patients of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is now surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honorary member of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, a member of the Massachusetts Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, and member of various local medical societies. He is the author of the following :—

“Anatomy of Keloid.” Archives. Imperial Academy of Sciences. Vienna, 1869.

“Anatomy and Development of Rodent Uleer.” Boston, 1872.

“Pathology of Carbuncle and Columnæ Adiposæ.” 1879.

“Healing of Arteries after Ligature in Man and Animals.”

He delivered the address at the centennial meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1881.

He was married, May 27, 1873, to Amy Shaw, daughter of the late G. Howland Shaw, of Boston. He has a son, John, born Sept. 6, 1874; and a son, Joseph Warren, born March 16, 1876.

CLIFFORD CROWNINSHIELD WATERS, son of William Dean and Abigail (Devereux) Waters, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1840. He fitted for college at the Salem Classical and High School.

Oct. 3, 1863, he left New York City for Port Royal, S. C., to assume the duties of Superintendent of Plantations, under the authority of the United States. He was assigned three plantations on St. Helena Island, where he remained till February, 1864, with the exception of a month's residence on Paris Island, which was also assigned to him. During the month of March, 1864, he held the office of assistant special-aid United States Treasury Department, having in charge the abandoned chattel property within those limits. The lands having been disposed of, and the property sold, he returned to Boston April 10, 1864. May 1, 1864, he engaged in the business of tea brokerage, in Boston, which he continued till Feb. 8, 1865, when he left for Louisiana, to engage in cotton-raising. He resided at Ravenswood Plantation, Concordia Parish, La. He was engaged in Louisiana in cotton-planting until March, 1868, when, driven away by inundations of the Mississippi River, incessant rains, and prolonged droughts, and, worse than all, the unprecedented ravages of the cotton-worm, he left for St. Helena Island, S. C. He was there engaged in

the production and handling of sea-island cotton on the sea-islands in South Carolina, and in general farming. He spent most of his time in South Carolina until April, 1881, coming North in the summers. In April, 1881, he went to Jamestown, Dakota, and invested in the James River Valley, and engaged in wheat and stock raising.

He lives at present in "Pingree," Dakota,—a town which he caused to be named after classmate Pingree.

* MICHAEL SHEPARD WEBB, son of Michael and Abigail M. (Moriarty) Webb, was born in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 22, 1842. He fitted for college at the Cambridge High School.

For two years after graduation, he had charge of the academy at Bellows Falls, Vt. While there, he devoted his spare moments to scientific studies. After resigning the position, June 24, 1865, he became connected with the Albany and Boston Mining Company, at Hancock, Mich.; where he went to obtain a practical knowledge of mining work, both below ground and on the surface. He spent some time, in the spring of 1865, in the study of assaying, etc., at Brown University Laboratory.

He afterwards removed to San Francisco, and engaged in the wholesale hardware business. He was steadily and rapidly promoted in the hardware house in whose employ he entered, and on Jan. 1, 1872, was made a partner in the firm, which then adopted the name of Pilsbury, Webb, and Co. He seemed to have every promise of a successful life. He was in good health, universally respected and well established in business. But he attended too closely to his work, and had thought too little of his health. He was taken sick in April, 1872, with a slight cold and fever, which soon developed a disease of the heart, of which he died, April 15, 1872. He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco.

At the annual meeting of the class, at Cambridge, on Commencement Day, 1872, the following memorial was

presented from classmate Stetson, who had sent it on from California:—

Michael Shepard Webb, of the Class of 1863, died at San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1872. The greater part of us have heard but little of him of late years, for his destiny has taken him far away from his classmates and from all the associations of the University. Many will recollect him only as a boy, from whom they parted nine years ago at Cambridge, little thinking that the separation was forever.

His life since he graduated has been a varied one. At first he was the teacher of a public school at Bellows Falls, Vt., for two years, till he found he needed a more active life; and in 1865 he left New England for the mines of Lake Superior. There he began to show that wonderful energy and indomitable resolution to master whatever business he undertook, that was ever after a marked feature in his character. He had resolved to make mining his profession; and in order to get a thorough knowledge of everything connected with it, he worked side by side with the common miners at whatever there was to do, and was much of the time at work with pick and shovel underground. He thus familiarized himself with the working of mines, and at the same time improved his knowledge of chemistry by the practice of assaying. This experience probably led him to seek a better field for his skill, and he went to California in 1866. He was disappointed. He did not find among the mining men of San Francisco that demand for men of his acquirements which he was fairly entitled to expect. For months he tried in vain for employment, till he gave up all hope of employment in the profession he had chosen. He did not despair, however, but only changed his tactics; and he was at length fortunate enough to be appreciated. He became a clerk in a large hardware house in San Francisco, and there remained till his death. He mastered the business thoroughly, and made himself indispensable to his employers; and at the beginning of this year he became a member of the firm, though he put in no capital but his business skill, and all of that he had acquired since 1867, when he first went into the employ of the house.

He was married May 12, 1870, and leaves a widow, but no children. He seemed to be on the highway to happiness and wealth, when death overtook him.

His industry was extraordinary; and his faculty of transacting business and managing affairs was such as would have placed him, had he lived, among the leading merchants of San Francisco. The integrity and delicate sense of honor which he had by nature, and which were developed and strengthened in him by his education, never deserted him amid the temptations of business or misfortune. He was careful and prudent in his affairs, but thoroughly unselfish and always open-handed to assist a friend who needed his aid. As a citizen he was respected; as a merchant he was trusted; as a friend he was always true.

He had a great deal of personal magnetism; a power of inspiring confidence, and of keeping the good-will he had gained, which made him many friends; and his friendships were lasting. Men who dealt with him for his own sake, because they trusted him and because they liked him, can be found all over the Pacific slope. And in many a town from Arizona to Idaho, and in many a mining village in the mountains, there are those who will hear of his death with sorrow, and who will long speak of him with affection.

For his widow, for his aged father who has lost an only son, for his sisters whose only brother is taken from them, we must feel the deepest sympathy. But to them all it cannot but be a source of consolation to know how much he was loved, and how many he has left to lament him.

It was thereupon

Voted, that the foregoing be entered upon the records of the class, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, as an expression of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

He was married, May 12, 1870, to Josephine Hortense Dwight, daughter of John L. Dwight, of San Francisco.

CHARLES STUART FAUCHERAUD WELD, son of Theodore Dwight and Angéline Emilie (Grimké) Weld, was born in Fort Lee, N. J., Dec. 14, 1839. He fitted for college at his father's school in Perth Amboy, N. J.

He has given up using his first name, Charles. He calls himself Stuart F. Weld. The mother of his maternal grandfather was named Faucheraud; hence the F. in his name.

He has resided in Boston and Hyde Park, Mass., since graduation, engaged in reading, studying, and teaching. In 1877 he began to take private pupils. In 1879 he became teacher of Latin, and afterwards teacher of Latin and Greek, in the private school of Mrs. and Miss Newhall, in Boston.

In December, 1881, a long article by Weld appeared in the Providence "Journal," in regard to the French at Yorktown. The article was written apropos of a fund which was being collected at the time for a monument to be erected in the North Burial Ground, Providence, to certain soldiers of Rochambeau's command who were buried there. The monument referred to was dedicated in Providence, July 4, 1882, and Weld was present at the dedication. In the fall of 1864 he wrote an article about Louis Napoleon's Government. The prosperity produced by it was the particular topic which he selected. His article on France and Mexico, under the title of "Two Pictures," was published in the "Radical" for December, 1867. He also wrote articles on "The Panama Canal" and "Inventions at Panama," published in the "Popular Science Monthly," July, December, 1887.

He was married, August 16, 1880, in Hyde Park, to Lydia Anna Harvell, of Hyde Park, daughter of Arterius and Caroline Harvell. He has a son, Louis Dwight Harvell, born April 18, 1882, named Louis, after the Prince Imperial of France, who was killed in Zululand.

EDMUND SOUDER WHEELER, son of James Putnam and Maria Hepzibah (Storer) Wheeler, was born in Eastport, Me., Sept. 8, 1842. He fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School.

He was appointed acting assistant-paymaster in the Navy, Sept. 24, 1863, and on October 24 sailed in the United States steamer "Circassian" to join the "Pampero," lying at the Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. He remained attached to her till July 8, 1864, when he was ordered to report for duty

on board the United States steamer "Tennessee," then flying flag-ship for Admiral Farragut. He was, however, soon after placed in charge of the paymaster's department of the monitors "Winnebago" and "Chickasaw;" and reported on board the "Chickasaw," at New Orleans, July 22, 1864. He soon joined the fleet off Mobile Bay; and the monitors, taking position on the right of the line, passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, being close to the "Tecumseh" when she was blown up by a torpedo. The "Chickasaw" was mainly instrumental in capturing the ram "Tennessee" (during which engagement, and for some months after, he added the duties of line officer to those of paymaster, being placed in charge of the Third Division). The monitor was afterwards engaged in blockading the approaches to Mobile, was the first to anchor off the wharves of Mobile, and was one of the vessels selected to receive the surrender of the enemy's fleet, on the river above, May 15, 1865. May 24, 1865, he was detailed as judge-advocate of a Naval General-Court-Martial, and acted in that capacity till July 2, 1865, when the vessel was ordered to New Orleans, and soon put out of commission. He resigned Nov. 30, 1865.

Having returned North, he entered the office of I. P. Townsend and Co., in New York City, where he remained till May 1, 1866, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Jeffrey, under the style of Jeffrey and Wheeler, for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage and commission business. He afterwards removed to Detroit, Mich., having left New York City, April 26, 1867. For the two years ending May 1, 1869, he was engaged in the general insurance business, and was State agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., for Michigan, associated with Marsh, who was State agent of the same company for Ohio. He was also engaged in marine insurance and ship-brokerage. He continued in the insurance business in Detroit until Oct. 14, 1871 (the time of the Chicago fire), when he was chosen

secretary of the Buffalo Oxygen and Hydrogen Gas Company, newly organized, and left Detroit to take that position. He retained this position until Oct. 31, 1874, when the company had been re-organized as the Citizens' Gas Company, and his resignation was accepted. He was then engaged in developing some bituminous coal interests in Pennsylvania. He removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and became a member of the firm of Wheeler and Davis, proprietors of the Stirling Chain Works. From October, 1874, when he resigned his position as secretary of the Citizens' Gas Company, he was engaged in no particular business until the summer following; then, in connection with his partner, he superintended the erection of the Stirling Chain Works for his father-in-law, D. J. Townsend, of Niagara Falls. In December, 1875, they leased the property, and were then actively occupied in the manufacture of chains for steamships, railroads, etc. The Stirling Forge in Orange County, N. Y., was named for its first proprietor, Lord Stirling, from whom it passed directly to the great-grandfather both of Mrs. Wheeler and his partner, Mr. Davis, and became the property of Peter Townsend, of New York City, a direct descendant. During the Revolution the works were managed by Mrs. Hannah Townsend, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Wheeler; and under her supervision was made the immense chain stretched across the Hudson River at Constitution Island, to prevent the passage of the British vessels. The firm of Wheeler and Davis was dissolved by limitation, in December, 1885, and since that time he has been closing up the business, and has not entered into any new engagements. He now resides at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

He was married, Oct. 24, 1866, at Niagara Falls, to Jane Howell Townsend, daughter of Daniel Jackson Townsend. He has had five children, — Townsend, born Sept. 24, 1867, who died May 21, 1871; Elizabeth Townsend, born July 27, 1873; Frank Storer, born Dec. 24, 1876; Marion, born June 8, 1880; and Reginald Tremaine, born June 28, 1883.

MOSES DILLON WHEELER, son of John Dillon and Louisa (Johnson) Wheeler, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 16, 1840. He fitted for college in the Zanesville public schools, and with Joseph Willard [Harv. 1855] in Cambridge, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He received his degree in 1867. He left college during the Senior year, and served in the army as a private and sergeant-major of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 4, 1862; second lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1863; first lieutenant, March 26, 1864; captain, Nov. 3, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865.

He was afterwards in New York City, reading law, etc. Having been graduated at the School of Mines, in New York City, June 24, 1868, with the degree of "Engineer of Mines," he spent some time in that city, with the chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in the investigation of the "cattle disease," until they had disposed of all the victims, when he turned his attention to the breads of that city. Jan. 27, 1869, he accepted the position of chemist and metallurgist to the Bellevue Zinc Company at Mineral Point, Wis. July 31, 1870, he was appointed melter and refiner of Carson City Mint, Nevada; and he went to Carson City in the following October, but declined the position. He went, however, to introduce the sulphuric-acid process for parting gold and silver, and was therefore appointed acting melter and refiner till the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1871. He remained in the mint in various positions until January, 1873. He then went to Pioche, Nevada, as cashier of Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s bank. June 8, 1874, he left Pioche to take the position of assayer for Mackey and Fair's mines, in Virginia, Nevada, and remained with them until November, 1875. Jan. 8, 1878, he was appointed assayer and chemist to the Lyon Mill and Mining Company, at Dayton, Nevada, having charge of a refinery of base bullion from the company's tailings mill, and a manufactory of sulphuric acid and bluestone. He left Dayton in

August, 1879, and after a short trip into some of the mining sections of California, went to Silver Cliff, Col., to erect and superintend the work of a small silver-mill, in November of the same year. He remained in charge of the mill until November, 1881, when, having satisfied himself that the mines were not of a character to furnish proper ores for him, and, his health having failed, he went to New York City in November, 1881, and has since been settled at that point, and engaged in various branches of mining engineering.

He has been for several years connected with the manufactory of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, engaged in special work.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE, son of Alexander Moss and Elizabeth (Tredway) White, was born in Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1843. He fitted for college at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

He sailed for Europe Jan. 23, 1864, and after visiting France, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain, returned to America in July, 1865. He soon after entered his father's office (W. A. and A. M. White, fur-dealers, 63 Broadway, in New York City), intending to make business his occupation. He has always resided in Brooklyn.

October 23, 1868, he made a second visit to Europe, and returned March 11, 1869, and was again in Europe in 1875.

He has been president of the Brooklyn Library.

He was married, in Brooklyn, April 29, 1868, to Hattie Hillard, daughter of John Hillard, of Brooklyn. He has had five children, — Frances Hillard, born August 10, 1869; Alexander Moss, born Oct. 30, 1870; Harold Tredway, born Oct. 10, 1875; Alfred Hillard, born Oct. 3, 1876, who died March 5, 1877; and Margaret Low, born March 2, 1883.

JOHN WINTHROP, son of Robert Charles [Harv. 1828] and Eliza Cabot (Blanchard) Winthrop, was born in Boston,

June 20, 1841. He fitted for college with Mr. Thomas G. Bradford, in Boston, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He has resided at Stockbridge, Mass., since graduation, and has been engaged in farming.

He is now Representative to the General Court from the Fifth Berkshire District.

He was married, by Rev. Samuel P. Parker, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, March 30, 1864, to Isabella Copeland Weyman, daughter of John Weyman.

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS

DURING A

PART OF THE COURSE ONLY.

FREDERICK BAYLIES ALLEN, son of Frederick Dean and Mary Richmond (Baylies) Allen, was born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1840. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He left college at the close of the Sophomore year, and took the Junior and Senior years at Amherst College. He then studied for three years at the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating July, 1866. From October, 1866, to November, 1867, he was in charge of the First Congregational Church, Newport, R. I., during the absence of the pastor, Dr. Thayer, in Europe. In April, 1868, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Canandaigua, N. Y., where he remained five years, until April, 1873. He then removed to Boston, and assumed charge of the Chambers Street Congregational Church, Jan. 1, 1876, where he remained until January, 1879. He then entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, and on the following September, 1879, became assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston, which position he held until the spring of 1888, when he resigned, and has since accepted the position of superintendent of mission churches and missionary work in the Episcopal parishes of Boston.

He was first ordained as Congregational minister at Canandaigua, April 1, 1868. He received orders in the Episcopal Church as deacon, Nov. 5, 1879, at Grace Church, Newton, Mass.; as presbyter, Dec. 12, 1880, at Trinity Church, Boston. He served as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Society from 1874 to 1876. He has been secretary of the New England Society for Suppression of Vice from its formation in 1876. He has also been director of the Associated Charities and president of one of its conferences, secretary of the Southern Convocation of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, etc.

He was married in Boston, at Emmanuel Church, April 24, 1867, to Louisa Ripley Vose, daughter of Henry and Martha Barrett (Ripley) Vose, of Boston. He has three children, — Josephine Francis, born Feb. 1, 1868; Rebecca Gorham, born Oct. 12, 1869; Louisa Ripley, born Nov. 21, 1871. His wife died, Nov. 29, 1871, at Canandaigua. He was again married at Philadelphia, June 4, 1884, to Alberta Hildegard Lewis, daughter of George Albert Lewis. He has another child, Hildegard, born July 1, 1885.

JOHN ALLYN, son of Rufus Bradford and Rebecca Pierce (Upton) Allyn, was born in Belfast, Me., August 6, 1843. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He left college in the first term of the Junior year. He was a private in the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Oct. 31, 1862, afterwards sergeant, and was mustered out Sept. 1, 1863.

He afterwards went to China. He has resided in Watertown, Mass., and now resides in Cambridge; and is in business in Boston, as a book-publisher.

JOHN PAGE ALMY, son of William and Elizabeth (Brayton) Almy, was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He was in the dry-goods commission business with Almy, Patterson, and Co. (afterwards Almy, Hobart, and Co.) in Boston, from 1861 to 1866, and in New York, from 1867 to 1877. He went abroad for a short visit in 1877. From 1879 until Jan. 1, 1888, he was in business with his brother William F. Almy in Boston, as a cotton-broker; and he then became a partner in the firm of Fiedler, Moeldner, and Co. manufacturers, etc., of dress and cloak trimmings, in Boston, where he now resides.

* AUGUSTUS BARKER, son of William Hazard and Jeanette (James) Barker, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1842. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

His college life closed in the first term of the Sophomore year, and he soon afterwards entered the Fifth New York Cavalry as private; his commission as second lieutenant, in the same regiment, was dated Oct. 31, 1861. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, May 3, 1862; and captain, Oct. 24, 1862. He was shot by guerillas, Sept. 17, 1863, near Kelly's Ford, Va., and died the next day.

His funeral took place at St. Peter's Church, in Albany, Oct. 10, 1863. His promotion was the just reward of good conduct and honorable service. His valor and patriotism had been tried in many battles, and by confinement in Richmond prison. In college he was genial, frank, and popular. He was beloved by all for the manliness of his character and the generosity of his disposition.

JOHN CLARK BARNARD, son of Lewis and Mary (Parkhurst) Barnard was born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1841. He fitted for college at the Worcester High School, and at the school of Messrs. Lane and Lovering in Cambridge.

He was in the class during the second term of the Freshman year only. After leaving college he went to China for his health, and was gone a year. He returned to Worcester, where he has since resided and been out of health.

JOSIAH GRAHME BELLOWS, son of Josiah 3d and Mary Ann (Grahme) Bellows, was born in Walpole, N. H., July 24, 1841. He fitted for college with Rev. E. H. Barstow, at Newton Centre, Mass.

After leaving college in November, 1859, he entered the Class of 1863 at Williams College, and remained there until about Dec. 1, 1860, when he left college and returned to Walpole, and in 1862 began the study of the law. In March, 1863, he entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. In February, 1866, he began the practice of the law in Walpole, and remained there until December, 1866, when he removed to Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1867, and opened an office; but on account of the death of his wife he gave up practice in Boston in April, 1867, and returned to Walpole and resumed his business there.

He was appointed judge of probate for the county of Cheshire, July 25, 1876, and still holds that office. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Savings Bank of Walpole, treasurer of the Cheshire County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director of the Keene National Bank, and trustee of the Cheshire Provident Institution.

He was married at Concord, N. H., June 26, 1866, to Annie E. Morrill, daughter of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord. His wife died at Cambridge, April 2, 1867. He had children,—Mary Grahme, born March 29, 1867, who died March 29, 1867; Annie

Morrill, born March 29, 1867, who died May 2, 1867. He was again married, at Walpole, Nov. 21, 1877, to Katherine H. W. Howland, daughter of Aaron P. Howland of Walpole. He has a daughter, Mary Howland, born Sept. 18, 1878.

* MARSHALL WILLIAM BLAKE, son of Marshall B. and Louisa F. (Kupfer) Blake, was born in New York City, Sept. 20, 1841. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He left college at the end of the Sophomore year to enter the Navy, in which he served as acting assistant-paymaster from Sept. 1, 1861, to August 13, 1863. He then travelled in Europe, and was afterwards clerk with Low, Harriman, Durfee, and Co., commission merchants, New York City. He continued in business in New York City, and died Nov. 15, 1872.

He was married, Nov. 24, 1867, to Mary Rockwood, of Springfield, Mass. They had one daughter, who lived but a short time.

* CHARLES MALCOLM BOYD, son of Isaac and Sarah (Coffin) Boyd, was born in West Newbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1840. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He was a member of the class during the Sophomore year only, and was obliged to give up studying on account of ill health. He afterwards joined the Class of 1865, but was again obliged to leave on account of increasing sickness, and died at Ravenna, Ohio, June 30, 1864.

* HENRY FRENCH BROWN was born in Dedham, Mass., March 2, 1839. Nothing is known of his parentage or childhood; but on Jan. 5, 1850, he was admitted, on the application of an elder brother, into the "Farm School for Indigent Boys" in Boston Harbor. He was then an orphan. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He left college early in the Freshman year. He taught school for a while, and then enlisted as private in the Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 5, 1862. He died of disease contracted in the service, in Boston, March 3, 1863.

GEORGE REID DINSMOOR, son of William and Julia Ann (Fiske) Dinsmoor, was born in Keene, N. H., May 28, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Oliver Carlton, in Portsmouth, N. H.

He left college in the Junior year. He was assistant-surgeon in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, March 31, 1865; and afterwards studied medicine in New York City. He was graduated at the Bellevue Medical College, March, 1865.

He has since resided in Portsmouth, and for the last five years at Keene, where he now is. He is out of health.

He was married at Portsmouth, Sept. 9, 1874, to Helen Jones, daughter of William Parry and Mary Ann (Prince) Jones. He has had a son, William Parry, born Nov. 29, 1875; and a daughter, Julia Fiske, born Nov. 20, 1878, who died Jan. 28, 1886.

* HORACE SARGENT DUNN, son of James Cutler (Harv. 1819), and Sophia (Paine) Dunn, was born in Williamstown, Vt., June 11, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

He left college early in the Junior year, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 1, 1861. He was at first on duty near Washington, and afterwards in the Peninsula. He was at the siege of Yorktown, and being taken ill with typhoid fever, May 5, 1862, was removed to the City Hospital in New York City, and died there May 22, 1862. *He was the first Harvard undergraduate who died in the war.* There was a meeting of the class in Cambridge, May 24, 1862, to take suitable notice of his death, at which J. O. Green was chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our late classmate, Horace Sargent Dunn, —

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest grief that we hear of the misfortune which has deprived us of one whose genial disposition and many noble qualities had endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we appreciate the ready patriotism which induced him to leave the studies and duties in which he was engaged, and enter the service of his country in the moment of her need.

Resolved, That while transmitting a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased friend, we at the same time tender them our deepest sympathy in the hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect we attend as a class the funeral this afternoon, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The following reply was subsequently received:—

Boston, May 26, 1862.

MR. CLIFFORD C. WATERS.

DEAR SIR, — I have received your very kind note of Saturday, enclosing the resolutions, passed by your classmates, expressive of their regard for

my son, and sympathy for his family, for which I beg you to express to them my grateful acknowledgments.

I am pleased to learn that he was beloved by classmates, and to believe that he deserved their affection.

With sincere regard I am your friend and servant,

JAMES C. DUNN.

CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS, son of Horatio Sprague and Catherine (Chotard) Eustis, was born in Natchez, Miss., Nov. 4, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Messrs. Lane and Lovering, in Cambridge.

He resides in New Orleans, and is a partner in the firm of A. Baldwin and Co., wholesale dealers in hardware. When he left Cambridge, in January, 1861, he went directly to his mother's plantation on the Mississippi River, in Issaquena County, Miss., where he remained until February, 1862. March 8, 1862, he entered the Confederate service as a corporal in the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, and carried a musket until Oct. 17, 1863, when he was transferred to the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment, as a lieutenant. He served as a line officer and adjutant until August, 1864, when he was assigned to Gen. R. L. Gibson's staff, and remained with him thereafter until paroled at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865.

He was shot through the left thigh twice: first by a canister-shot, in April, 1862, at Corinth, Miss., and the second time by a rifle-ball, in January, 1863, at Murfreesboro. He was continuously with the Army of Tennessee, commanded successively by Generals Albert Sidney Johnson, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, and Hood. He was in all of its battles and marches, except during the period between April, 1862, and January, 1863, when he was on furlough at Natchez, recovering from the wound received at Corinth.

After the war, his inclination was towards the law as a profession; but finding himself without the means of support, and heavy responsibilities pressing upon him, he went to New Orleans, in September, 1865, and accepted a position as clerk on a very small salary in the firm of which he is now a partner, then conducted under the style of C. H. Slocomb. Mr. Slocomb having died in the spring of 1873, he was admitted a partner in the firm, succeeding to the business on July 1, 1873; the style of the firm being then, as now, A. Baldwin and Co., importers, and dealers in hardware. He is also extensively engaged in raising sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar, on Bayou Teche, in St. Mary's Parish, La.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tulane Educational Fund.

He was married, May 3, 1870, in New Orleans, to Laura Buckner, daughter of Henry Sullivan and Catherine (Allan) Buckner, all residents of New Orleans. He has nine children, — Ellen, born August 5, 1871; Laura, born May 30, 1873; Cartwright, born March 9, 1875; Allan Chotard, born Dec. 23, 1876; Catherine, born Jan. 2, 1879; Herbert Lee, born Nov. 24, 1880; Richard, born Sept. 8, 1882; Laurance, born August 28, 1884; and Maud, born August 26, 1887.

CHARLES FREDERIC FEARING, son of Charles N. and Mary (Swan) Fearing, was born in New York City, July 31, 1840. He fitted for college with Mr. Oliver Carlton, at Portsmouth, N. H.

He has been in business in New York City, since 1868, as a stock-broker.

He was married, July 9, 1866, to Mary Putnam, daughter of the late J. P. Putnam, of Boston.

HENRY BARRETT GOING, son of John Kendall and Harriet (Barrett) Going, was born in Shirley, Mass., March 7, 1839. He fitted for college at Messrs. Lane and Lovering's school, in Cambridge, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He left college during the Junior year. He was in business in Boston with J. P. Flagg and Co., commission merchants. He held the position of inspector in the Boston Custom House from 1881 to 1886. He was afterwards a real-estate agent. He has continued to reside in Boston.

He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1867, to Nellie Lee Chambers, daughter of Daniel Chambers, of Philadelphia. He has three children, — Mabel, born Dec. 21, 1868; Gertrude, born Jan. 2, 1870; and John Kendall, born Oct. 29, 1871.

ARTHUR FREDERIC GOULD, son of James and Caroline Willard (Brooks) Gould, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 30, 1841. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School.

He left college at the end of the Sophomore year to enter the Army. He served as private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from Sept. 12, 1862, to June 18, 1863.

He has always resided in Lexington, Mass., since he left the

Army. He has been somewhat out of health. He is a farmer. He is a member of the Appalachian Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, etc.

As a member of the former Club he has made journeys to the Catskills, Adirondacks, Mount Desert, etc.

* SAMUEL SHELTON GOULD, son of Samuel Lawrence and Frances Ann (Shelton) Gould, was born in Boston, Jan. 1, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School and the Roxbury Latin School, and joined the class in the Junior year.

He left college at the end of the Junior year to enter the Army. He had hardly joined his regiment, as private in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, when he was killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. The members of the class attended the funeral of the gallant soldier at Mount Auburn, Sept. 27, 1862.

There was a meeting of the class on the same day to take suitable notice of his death, of which H. F. Jenks was chairman. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our number our late classmate, Samuel Shelton Gould, of Cambridge; therefore, —

Resolved, That while we thus humbly acknowledge the hand of God in this sad event, and deeply deplore our loss, we are grateful for the example he has left us, and for the consolation we find in his noble death.

Resolved, That although he had been but a year among us, yet during his short stay we had learned to love and honor him; for he was known but to be loved. Noble and generous-hearted, he shrank from everything that was selfish, and the instances are not few which remain of his disinterested generosity and quiet benevolence; that his life, though short, was yet long enough to afford us a pattern of virtue, of patriotism, of duty, and of high resolve.

Resolved, That with a copy of these resolutions we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that they will find consolation in the thought that he was prompt at duty's call, and that, though dead, his name will be embalmed in the nation's memory.

Resolved, That the class be represented at the funeral of our brother, and that we wear the usual badge of respect for thirty days.

The following reply was subsequently received: —

HARVARD STREET, CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 29, 1862.

GENTLEMEN, — Among the multiplied expressions of kindness which our bitter bereavement has called forth, none are more grateful to us than the resolutions of respect for my son, and of sympathy with his parents, which



Sullivan Haslett

the members of his class have adopted, and which you have so kindly communicated.

These resolutions will be highly prized by us, and will be placed among our household treasures; for they not only show a just estimate of my son's character by those who knew him well, but they convey to us the sympathy of those whom he knew and loved.

Allow me likewise to express my gratification that your class as a body were able to attend the services of yesterday.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

SAMUEL L. GOULD.

TO MESSRS. HENRY F. JENKS, M. SHEPARD WEBB, H. E. TOWNSEND.

* SULLIVAN HASLETT, son of Dr. John (surgeon, United States Navy) and Jane Teresa (Sullivan) Haslett, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 28, 1843. He fitted for college at the Brooklyn schools.

He entered the class at the beginning of the second term of the Freshman year, and afterward joined the Class of 1864. He left this latter class at the end of its Sophomore year, and resided and studied in Europe for three years.

He was afterwards a civil engineer in New York City. He lived from 1871 to 1873 at East Hampton, Conn., as the division engineer in the service of the Boston and New York Air Line. Subsequently he was employed on various public works in different parts of the country, notably as resident engineer, during 1874-75, at Anacostia Bridge, Washington, D. C., and during the three years ending in the summer of 1880 as resident engineer for the Phoenixville Bridge works on the Manhattan Elevated Railway in New York. In September, 1880, he opened an office in New York City, with John G. Van Horne, under the style of Haslett and Van Horne.

He died in Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1887.

The following extract is taken from a memoir prepared by a committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers:—

“After his return [from Europe] he entered the New York University, received the degree C. E. in 1868, and commenced at once as chain-man on the surveys of the West Shore and Hudson River Railroad; next year on the New Jersey Western Railroad; and then on the New Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad; assistant engineer from 1869 to 1871, and division engineer in charge of the Lyman and Rapallo Viaducts from 1871 to 1873. In 1873 he was assistant engineer, under James P. Kirkwood, M. Am. Soc. C. E., on a survey for the water-supply of Hoboken,

N. J.; in 1874-75, resident engineer for the contractors of Anacostia Highway Bridge, Washington, D. C. He was for a time on the construction of Cramp's Dry Dock and the Waban Bridge, Boston, Water-works; from 1877-79, superintending engineer for Clarke, Reeves, and Co., on the construction of the Sixth and Second Avenue Elevated Railroads, New York City. He also made surveys for the Blackwell's Island Bridge and the Walnut Street Bridge, Philadelphia, for these gentlemen. In 1881, he was chief engineer of the Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad.

"In 1882, while making a survey for the water-supply for a gold-mine near Salisbury, N. C., he met with a very serious accident by being thrown from a wagon, from the results of which he thought he never completely recovered, and to which he ascribed something of his last illness.

"In 1886 he was consulting and then constructing engineer on the Chautauqua Lake Railroad. From September, 1880, till his death, he was associated with John G. Van Horne, M. Am. Soc. C. E., in an office in New York City, for surveying and general engineering, and there gave many plans for bridges and elevated railroads; and as a member of the firm of C. O. Richards and Co., erected many large bridges, and had, at the time of his death, a large contract in Arkansas on a branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad."

"He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, June 4, 1879, and died Jan. 4, 1887, unmarried.

"In his profession he was well educated, and from a large experience, although modest, capable and confident. His professional and moral standing was high, and as a member of our Society he sought to maintain such a standard in the association. He was a man of extraordinary truthfulness of mind and character, which showed itself not only in the extreme accuracy of his professional work, but in all his habits, and conversation and dealings with others; so that he always inspired confidence in those who met him, which was increased the longer they knew him. He was a modest, courteous, upright, and honorable gentleman, one whom it was good to know."

FRANKLIN THEODORE HOWE, son of Caleb and Sylvia Cheney (Cowdin) Howe, Jr., was born in Boston, Dec. 24, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School.

After leaving the class at the end of the Sophomore year, he joined the Class of 1864 at the beginning of their Sophomore year. He left the Class of 1864 at the end of the Sophomore year, and enlisted as a private in the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In January, 1864, he received a commission as lieutenant in the Thirty-first United States Colored Troops; but receiving at the same time a clerkship in the War Department, at Washington, he accepted the latter position. He also studied medicine, and was

graduated at the Georgetown Medical College, March 5, 1867. He was in the Bureau of Military Justice, the Internal Revenue Department, and chief clerk of the Board of Public Works. He afterwards accepted a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and was chief of division of accounts in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In June, 1881, he resigned from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to accept the city editorship of the "National Republican;" and he continued upon that paper until March 15, 1885, when it was sold. During that time he had been city editor, news editor, and managing editor. He then became a correspondent, having a syndicate of several newspapers, and held them until June 1, 1886, when he took the editorship of the "Capital" for one year. After the expiration of his contract there, he renewed his correspondence until December, 1887, when he accepted a position upon the "Washington Post," first as news editor, then as managing editor, which position he now holds.

Since 1881 he has been connected with a number of organizations, having been one of the founders and the vice-president of the Washington Operatic Association; the president of the Dashaways, a temperance organization, of Washington, in which work he has taken considerable interest; a director in two insurance organizations; and a member of the Union Soldiers Alliance, an organization which was started in Washington, and confined in its limited membership to those honorably discharged.

He was married, August 6, 1864, to Maria Frances Griffith, daughter of William Alexander and Frances Edith (Sanford) Griffith, of Washington, D. C. He has had ten children, — Mary Helen, born August 15, 1865; George Alpha, born August 6, 1867; Katerine Lay, born Oct. 10, 1868; Frances Sylvia, born July 8, 1871; Franklin Theodore, born July 17, 1873; Sarah Willard, born Sept. 30, 1874; Caleb William, born August 12, 1876; John Cowdin, born August 14, 1879, who died August 21, 1879; Marie Agnes, born Oct. 2, 1880; and Robert Cowdin, born March 17, 1882, who died August 2, 1882.

* HERMAN JOHN HUIDEKOPER, son of Edgar and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper, was born in Meadville, Penn., Nov. 28, 1843. He fitted for college with Mr. Daniel A. Gleason [Harv. 1856], at Meadville.

After leaving the class, he joined the Class of 1864, and subse-

quently served in the Army. He served as private in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, from June 29, 1863, to August 7, 1863. He was commissioned captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops, August 22, 1864, and major, March 24, 1865. He was mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

He afterwards engaged in the woollen manufacture, at Meadville. He went to St. Paul, Minn., for the benefit of his health, in August, 1868, and died there Oct. 21, 1868.

WILLIAM FREDERIC JONES, son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Wier) Jones, was born in Boston, Dec. 2, 1841. He fitted for college at the Dorchester High School.

He left college at the end of the first term of the Sophomore year, and went into business with his father in Boston. He afterwards served as a private and corporal in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from July, 1862, until June, 1863.

He has continued to reside in Boston, and has been engaged in business as a commission merchant, dealing with the British Provinces, a member of the firm of T. J. Jones and Co.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

ADOLPHUS MAXIMILIAN LÉVE, son of Moses and Charlotte (Lehr) Léve, was born in Obornik, Posen, Prussia, Dec. 30, 1835. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and was a resident of Nackel, Prussia, when he entered college.

After leaving college at the end of the Junior year, he enlisted, August 24, 1862, in the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then took up his residence in Townsend, Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacture of fish packages, remaining there until August, 1879, when he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was employed in the cooperage establishment of G. B. Hodgman and Co.

He has for the last three years resided in West Townsend, Mass.

He was married, Nov. 19, 1864, at Townsend, Mass., to Ellen Stickney, daughter of Alvah and Rebecca W. Stickney. He has two children, — Alvah Maximilian, born Nov. 2, 1866; and Maurice Ambrose, born Sept. 13, 1874.

JOSIAH STICKNEY LOMBARD, son of Israel and Susan (Stickney) Lombard, was born in Boston, March 24, 1842. He fitted for college at the Chauncy-Hall School.

After leaving college at the end of the Sophomore year, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, as a pupil of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, March, 1861. He afterwards entered the Harvard Medical School, November, 1861. He left the Lawrence Scientific School, and became a pupil of Dr. Charles D. Homans, of Boston, March, 1862. He served as medical assistant in the United States Sanitary Commission, at Fortress Monroe, during July, 1862, and as acting medical cadet, United States Army, at Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., from August, 1862, to April, 1863. He was graduated at Harvard Medical School, March 9, 1864. He was assistant to Dr. John C. Dalton, professor of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from September, 1864, to March, 1865. March, 1865, he was appointed university lecturer in the Harvard Medical School. September to October, 1865, he delivered a course of experimental lectures on "Animal Heat," at the Harvard Medical School. January, 1866, he was appointed assistant professor of physiology in Harvard University. January, 1870, he resigned this professorship, and continued his investigations in physiology and natural philosophy, in this country and in Europe. November, 1874, to September, 1875, he resided in New York City. He was appointed to deliver, in the winter of 1876-77, a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "Animal Electricity." He had made several visits to Europe; but in July, 1876, he sailed for England, and has resided there continuously since, with the exception of a visit of one week to Boston, in March, 1882. He has lived chiefly in Leamington, London, and Brighton, and is now in Upper Norwood, London.

He has published:—

- "On the Influence of Alcohol on the Animal Temperature." *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1865.
- "Remarks on the Temperature of some of the Invertebrates." *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1866.
- "Experiments on the Relation of Heat to Mental Work." *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1867.
- "Recherches Expérimentales sur quelques Influences non étudiées jusqu'ici de la Respiration sur la Température du Corps Humain." *Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique*. Juillet-Août, 1868.
- "Description d'un nouvel Appareil Thermo-électrique pour l'Étude de la Chaleur Animale." *Archives de Physiologie*, Juillet-Août, 1868.
- "Expériences sur l'Influence de l'Irritation des Nerfs de la Peau sur la

- Température des Membres." (C. E. Brown-Séquard et J. S. Lombard.) *Archives de Physiologie*, Novembre-Décembre, 1868.
- "Recherches Expérimentales sur l'Influence de la Respiration sur la Température du Sang dans son Passage à travers le Poumon." *Archives de Physiologie*, Janvier-Février, 1869.
- "Description of a new Portable Thermo-electric Apparatus for Medical and Physiological Investigations." *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 23, 1875.
- "Experimental Researches on the Temperature of the Head." *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, March 7, 1878.
- "Experimental Researches on the Temperature of the Head." *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, June 18, 1878.
- "Experimental Researches on the Regional Temperature of the Head under Conditions of Rest, Intellectual Activity, and Emotion." London: H. K. Lewis. 1879.
- "The Normal Temperature of the Head." London: H. K. Lewis. 1881.
- "Experimental Researches on the Propagation of Heat by Conduction in Bone, Brain-tissue, and Skin." *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1882.
- "Experimental Researches on the Propagation of Heat by Conduction in Muscle, Kidney, Liver, Bone, and Brain." *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1886.

He was married, April 20, 1864, in Troy, N. Y., to Isabella Kellogg, daughter of Giles B. Kellogg, of Troy.

WILLIAM PRIESTLEY RICHARDSON, son of Henry Dickenson and Catherine Carolina (Priestley) Richardson, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1840. He fitted for college at the University of Louisiana, and after passing the Freshman year at Yale College, entered the class in the Sophomore year.

After leaving Cambridge, he returned at once to New Orleans, and enlisted, in July, 1861, in the Louisiana Guards, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, then stationed in Virginia; was transferred to artillery service, August, 1861; served as such until after the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862 (Gen. Harry T. Hays, Louisiana Brigade, Stonewall Jackson's Corps); was appointed second junior lieutenant in the P. A. C. S., December, 1862, and assigned to duty in the Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Army of Tennessee; passed to captain by regular promotion, after the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; served the last year of the war on the staff of Gen. R. L. Gibson as aide-de-camp, and, later, ordnance officer of Spanish Fort during the siege. Surrendered at Meridian, Miss., at the close of the war.



W. A. Ryan

He returned to New Orleans, and engaged in the house of Hewitt, Norton, and Co., in mercantile business. He began on his own account, in the fall of 1866, as a general-merchandise broker. In 1867 he was offered and accepted a partnership in the house of Stewart and Richardson, Western provision merchants, where he continued until 1870. He was afterwards cashier of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. He was at one time secretary of the Citizens' Association and Reform Party of Louisiana. In December, 1883, he became the agent of the Pacific Guano Company of Boston, representing Glidden and Curtis, which position he still holds.

He was married, Nov. 28, 1867, in Houma, Terre Bonne Parish, La., to Mary E. Scudday, daughter of Dr. James A. Scudday, of South Carolina, and Marguerite Aubert, of Louisiana. On his side his father, Henry D. Richardson, was from the Bermuda Islands, England; and his mother, Miss Catherine Priestley, granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Priestley, was born in Louisiana. He has had ten children, — Catherine Caroline, born Nov. 29, 1868, who died July 10, 1869; James Scudday, born Jan. 10, 1871; Mary, born June 13, 1872; Marguerite Aubert, born Dec. 3, 1873; Henry Leverich, born March 21, 1875; Jane Priestley, born Nov. 23, 1877; Rosina Bein, born Jan. 2, 1880; Catherine Caroline, born Jan. 2, 1882; Julia Hayden, born Nov. 19, 1884; and Louise Rightor, born May 27, 1886.

* WILLIAM AURELIUS RYAN, son of Martin Kidd and Nancy (Cottingham) Ryan, was born in Talladega, Ala., July 31, 1840. He fitted for college with Mr. Walter Chisholm, at Morrisania, N. Y., and with Mr. Edwin H. Abbot [Harv. 1855] in Cambridge, and entered the class in the Sophomore year.

He left Cambridge a few days after Fort Sumter was fired on. He had an interview with President Felton, who advised him to go home and remain until the trouble was over, and told him he could then return and graduate with his class. He returned home; and although his father was what was called an uncompromising Union man, he, as all or nearly all young men did, entered the Confederate Army. He served in the field from first to last. He entered the army as adjutant of the Eighteenth Texas, and ended his career as a soldier with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. and at the time commanding Granbury's Texas Brigade, in Cleburne's Division,

*d. M. O.
Sept 25, 19
(transcript)*

Hardee's Corps, when Gen. Joe E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Greensboro, N. C. Granbury's Brigade had at one time numbered ten regiments; but at the close of the war there were only four hundred and twenty-eight men left; and Ryan, as lieutenant-colonel, was the senior officer.

After the war he returned to Webberville, Texas, and engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1866 he moved to Austin, and continued in the wholesale trade until 1878, when he closed the dry-goods business and invested in stock, — cattle and sheep.

He died in Austin, July 15, 1886. He had achieved a prosperous and honorable career, and was esteemed as a generous and useful man. The "Austin Daily Statesman" spoke of him as "a brave, chivalrous soldier, a patriotic citizen, a resolute and unflinching friend, and, above all and beyond all, a kind neighbor and devoted husband."

He was married, Feb. 23, 1869, to Rosine Stearne, of Houston, Texas, daughter of Adolphus Stearne.

* MOSES BARTLETT SEWALL, son of Moses Bartlett and Mary N. Sewall, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 3, 1842. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School.

He died Sept. 13, 1860. There was a class meeting in Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1860, to take suitable notice of his death, of which E. S. Wheeler was chairman. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we have heard of the death of our classmate Moses Bartlett Sewall, Jr., of Charlestown, Mass.,—

Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our heartfelt grief at the loss of one who, in the short time he was with us, won our affection by his amiable qualities, and our admiration by the faithful and successful performance of his duty.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his family and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

* GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS, son of William [Harv. 1819] and Elizabeth Barnard (Phillips) Stevens, was born in that part of Andover, Mass., now called North Andover, Dec. 7, 1841. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

He left college during the Junior year, to go into the Army. He was presented with a regulation sword, sash, etc., by the class, when he left. The class parted from him with great regret. He was second lieutenant, Seventieth New York Volunteer Infantry (First Excelsior Brigade), Jan. 1. 1862; first lieutenant, May 5, 1862. He died of typhoid fever (induced by returning to service too early after a wound), August 12, 1862, in the hospital at Harrison's Landing, Va. He was buried at North Andover, August 21, 1862.

There was a meeting of the class in Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1862, to take suitable notice of his death, of which Brooks was chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our classmate Gorham Phillips Stevens, —

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly express our sense of the loss we have suffered in the death of one whom we have justly honored for his talents, his warm affections, and his constant manly sense of duty.

Resolved, That, in the active patriotism and high honors which marked his short service, we recognize the fulfilment of the promise given amongst us during his unfinished college course.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our late classmate, as an assurance of our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

The following reply was subsequently received:—

LAWRENCE, Sept. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR, — The resolutions adopted by the classmates of my son, Lieut. Gorham P. Stevens, have been received by me, and communicated to my family.

In thanking you for this evidence of the high regard entertained for a beloved son by his associates and classmates, you will allow me to assure you that his affectionate friendship for his classmates has been exceeded by that of no individual who has been or may be called away from earthly association with them.

The friends of our dear lost son and brother will ever be our friends, and we shall look forward with the strongest interest to the future honor and prosperity of those whom he often proudly spoke of as "the Class of '63."

With the request that you will submit this brief acknowledgment to your classmates, you will allow me to subscribe myself

Ever your and their friend,

WILLIAM STEVENS.

MR. THOS. B. PECK.

JOHN LORRIMER GRAHAM STRONG, son of Gen. William K. Strong, was born in New York City, Feb. 7, 1841. He fitted for college with Mr. Solomon Lincoln [Harv. 1857].

He was a member of the class during the Freshman year only. He was acting assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, from Sept. 20, 1862, to 1865.

He has since resided in New York City, and held a position in the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He was married, Feb. 25, 1868, to Annie Lemont, daughter of Charles Lemont, of Bath, Me. He has a son, Frederick Strong, born Jan. 16, 1869.

* GEORGE HENRY TURNER, son of George H. Turner, of England, was born July 20, 1841. He fitted for college at the English and Classical School of Messrs. Nathaniel T. and William F. Allen in Newton, Mass.

He left college at the end of the first term of the Freshman year. After leaving college, he went with his father and family to England. His father, a sea-captain, obtained a vessel there, and with his whole family on board sailed for the Mediterranean; and the vessel and all on board were lost in the Bay of Biscay, probably about the year 1861. A former school-teacher of Turner's writes: —

"We were much attached to him. A plucky, honest, good fellow, of good parts all round, though needing even at Cambridge an adviser! Some one of the Sophomores remarked at the football contest on the Delta: 'That short Freshman went through us like a cannon-ball, knocking down all before him.'"

* JOHN FRINK SMITH VAN BOKKELEN, son of Adrian Huibertus Van Bokkelen, was born in New-Berne, N. C., March 29, 1842. He fitted for college at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen, Rector, under Professor Copeland, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

He left college during the Sophomore year, and went home to Wilmington, N. C., to serve in the Confederate Army. He died in Richmond, Va., June 22, 1863. On Class Day, a few days before his death, he spoke of what his classmates were doing at Cambridge.

EDMUND AUGUSTUS WARD, son of Augustus Henry and Ann Maria (Williston) Ward, was born in New York City, Jan. 11, 1843. He

fitted for college with Mr. George S. Parker, in New York, and with Mr. Edwin H. Abbot [Harv. 1856] in Cambridge.

He left college in the beginning of the Sophomore year. He was second lieutenant in the First New York Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, afterwards the nucleus for the Harris Guard, Second New York Cavalry, and resigned on account of disability.

He has a farm in Richfield Springs, N.Y., but spends a large portion of his time in New York City and in Europe. He is a lawyer by profession. He was elected, in 1876, one of the New York electors on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. He was once attached to the United States Legation at Rome.

He was married, Oct. 16, 1869, to Frances King, daughter of Gen. Rufus King, then minister to Italy. He has had five children, — Edmund, born Oct. 20, 1870, who died Jan. 10, 1871; Henrietta Ward, born April 23, 1872; Anne Williston, born Dec. 26, 1874; Susan Eliot, born April 10, 1877; and Frances King, born Nov. 16, 1880.

*THOMAS JEFFERSON WASHBURN, son of Thomas J. and Marcia (Perkins) Washburn, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 23, 1839. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He left college during the Freshman year, and being out of health did not enter any profession or business. He died Oct. 22, 1866.

SUMMARY.

THE occupations of the class may be presented as follows : —

MERCANTILE BUSINESS, — C. W. Amory, R. Amory, Appleton, Ayers, J. M. Brown, Clarke, Cromwell, Dabney, Denny, Emerson, B. T. Frothingham, W. Frothingham, Furness, Greenough, Grew, Haseltine, F. L. Higginson, S. S. Higginson, Horton, Jackson, Kidder, J. Lombard, Loring, Marsh, Mixter, Palmer, Pearce, Peck, Perry, Pingree, Rand, Stackpole, Tomlinson, Townsend, Wales, Waters, E. S. Wheeler, M. D. Wheeler, White, — 39. *Allyn, Almy, Eustis, Fearing, Going, Howe, W. F. Jones, Léve, Richardson, Strong*, — 10.

LAW. — Bailey, Blair, M. Brown, Cobb, Comte, Edwards, Fairchild, Field, Foster, Goodwin, A. W. Green, Greenhalge, Hassam, Hayes, Hutchins, Kilbreth, Lincoln, Marden, Owen, Sheldon, Stetson, — 21. *Bellows, Ward*, — 2.

MEDICINE. — Bagley, Cross, Freeman, J. O. Green, Hall, Langdon, Lathrop, Mason, Perry, Pratt, Shattuck, Shreve, Tuck, J. C. Warren, — 14. *J. S. Lombard*, — 1.

TEACHING. — Baxter, Daniell, Gillet, Howland, Marston, Morse, Nichols, Putnam, Smith, H. W. Warren, — 10.

THEOLOGY. — Bishop, Evans, Hammond, Harris, H. F. Jenks, Lawrence, — 6. *Allen*, — 1.

CIVIL ENGINEERING. — Morison, — 1.

MISCELLANEOUS. — French, Winthrop, Verplanck, *A. F. Gould*, farming ; G. S. Jones, Pillsbury, public instruction ; Boit, painting ;

Bowditch, trusts; Drew, Chinese customs' service; Curtin, Fiske, Weld, authorship; Knapp, librarian.

RESIDENCES. — As situated at present, of those members of the class who have received the degree of A. B., fifty-two are in Massachusetts; twenty-seven in New York; four in Illinois; three in Pennsylvania; two each in California, Missouri, New Hampshire, Washington, D. C., and Europe; and one each in China, Colorado, Kansas, Dakota Territory, Washington Territory, and Asia.

Of those who were members of the class during a part of the course only, eight are in Massachusetts; three in New York; two each in Louisiana and New Hampshire; and one each in Europe, and Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES.

NICHOLS	Nov. 26, 1863
WINTHROP	Mar. 30, 1864
GILLET	May 4, 1864
AMORY, R.	{ May 12, 1864
	{ Sept. 4, 1884
BOIT	June 16, 1864
DANIELL	{ July 26, 1864
	{ July 24, 1872
SHREVE	July 28, 1864
FISKE	Sept. 6, 1864
TOMLINSON	Sept. 10, 1864
KIDDER	Oct. 11, 1865
FROTHINGHAM, W.	Oct. 26, 1865
*POST	Jan. 25, 1866
*FULLERTON	April 18, 1866
RAND	April 19, 1866
MARSTON	{ April 30, 1866
	{ Aug. 14, 1873
*TABER	May 10, 1866
BOWDITCH	June 7, 1866
*DAVIS	June 19, 1866
MARDEN	June 26, 1866
GOODWIN	Sept. 27, 1866
BROWN, M.	Oct. 8, 1866
WHEELER, E. S.	Oct. 24, 1866

FROTHINGHAM, B. T.	Oct. 31, 1866
EDWARDS	Nov. 29, 1866
JONES, G. S.	Dec. 24, 1866
PILLSBURY	Dec. 26, 1866
TOWNSEND	April 11, 1867
HARRIS	June 20, 1867
AMORY, C. W.	Oct. 23, 1867
HORTON	Nov. 12, 1867
EVANS	Nov. 20, 1867
GREW	Nov. 26, 1867
CROMWELL	Jan. 8, 1868
WHITE	April 29, 1868
PEARCE	June 3, 1868
AYRES	June 11, 1868
SHELDON	Dec. 31, 1868
BAILEY	Jan. 19, 1869
HUTCHINS	Jan. 19, 1869
LANGDON	Mar. 9, 1869
CLARKE	May 5, 1869
HIGGINSON, S. S.	{ Oct. 6, 1869
	{ Oct. 6, 1886
*LINDER	Dec. 2, 1869
PALMER	Jan. 17, 1870
MORSE	May 12, 1870
*WEBB	May 12, 1870
SMITH	Aug. 25, 1870
WARREN, H. W.	{ Aug. 25, 1870
	{ Sept. 2, 1884
MARSH	April 13, 1871
GREENOUGH	April 26, 1871
FAIRCHILD	June 1, 1871
LATHROP	Sept. 6, 1871
EMERSON	Sept. 18, 1871
KILBRETH	Nov. 21, 1871
SHATTUCK	June 6, 1872
CURTIN	July 17, 1872
BAXTER	July 18, 1872
COMTE	Aug. 15, 1872
GREENHALGE	Oct. 1, 1872
WARREN, J. C.	May 27, 1873

KNAPP	July 2, 1873
BROWN, J. M.	Oct. 30, 1873
TUCK	Nov. 26, 1873
*HUN	April 29, 1874
*JENKS, W. F.	June 15, 1874
DREW	Aug. 24, 1874
MASON	Sept. 30, 1874
WALES	Oct. 14, 1874
FURNESS	Mar. 29, 1875
HIGGINSON, F. L.	Feb. 16, 1876
VERPLANCK	Feb. 24, 1876
JACKSON	June 7, 1876
HALL	{ June 8, 1876
	{ Sept. 21, 1882
LOMBARD, J.	June 7, 1877
LAWRENCE	June 12, 1877
HASSAM	Feb. 14, 1878
GREEN, A. W.	July 3, 1879
WELD	Aug. 16, 1880
JENKS, H. F.	Mar. 1, 1881
COBB	Jan. 18, 1883
LINCOLN	Dec. 17, 1883
HOWLAND	April 30, 1885
STETSON	Sept. 3, 1887
FIELD	Oct. 25, 1887
APPLETON	Nov. 16, 1887

85

<i>Lombard, J. S.</i>	April 20, 1864
<i>Howe</i>	Aug. 6, 1864
<i>Léve</i>	Nov. 19, 1864
<i>Bellows</i>	{ June 26, 1866
	{ Nov. 21, 1877
<i>Fearing</i>	July 9, 1866
<i>Allen</i>	{ April 24, 1867
	{ June 4, 1884
<i>Going</i>	Oct. 28, 1867
* <i>Blake</i>	Nov. 24, 1867
<i>Richardson</i>	Nov. 28, 1867
<i>Strong</i>	Feb. 25, 1868

BIRTHS.

223

* <i>Ryan</i>	Feb. 23, 1869
<i>Ward</i>	Oct. 16, 1869
<i>Eustis</i>	May 3, 1870
<i>Dinsmoor</i>	Sept. 9, 1874
	14
Total	99

BIRTHS.

AMORY, C. W.	William	Sept. 19, 1869
	Clara Gardner	Jan. 3, 1872
	George Gardner	June 22, 1874
	Dorothy	July 17, 1878
AMORY, R.	Alice	May 8, 1865
	Robert.	Oct. 23, 1885
AYRES	Mary Louise	July 5, 1869
	Winifred	July 21, 1871
	*Charles Marshall	Oct. 7, 1872
	Margorie	Aug. 18, 1874
	*Loraine	Aug. 13, 1876
	Mildred	May 12, 1879
BAXTER	*George Lewis	May 16, 1873
	Gregory Paul	Mar. 3, 1876
BOIT	*Edward Darley	May 13, 1865
	*John Cushing	Oct. 1, 1866
	Florence Dumaresq	May 6, 1868
	Jane Hubbard	Jan. 17, 1870
	Mary Louisa	June 5, 1874
	Julia Overing	Nov. 15, 1877
BOWDITCH	Cornelia	June 12, 1867
	Lucy Rockwell	Aug. 24, 1868
	Katharine Putnam	April 13, 1870
	*Edith	April 29, 1872
	Ingersoll	May 31, 1875
BROWN, J. M.	Murray	Oct. 11, 1873
	Philip Lamson	Jan. 31, 1878
	Alice Munroe	May 11, 1879
	Robert Cornell	June 7, 1880
	Arthur Perry	Oct. 11, 1883
	Margaret	Dec. 15, 1887

BROWN, M. . . .	Susan Elizabeth	July 19, 1867
	Frederick Melvin	Nov. 21, 1868
	Evelyn Brockway	Dec. 7, 1870
	*Adelaide Bradford	Oct. 20, 1873
COBB	Percy Low	May 23, 1885
	Mary Ethel	Aug. 29, 1887
COMTE	Pauline Julia	May 31, 1873
	George Augustus	Feb. 8, 1877
	Lawrence Henry	Aug. 17, 1879
	*Marie Christine	Dec. 22, 1880
	*Louis Joseph	May 12, 1883
CROMWELL	Edmund Jules Capel	Sept. 18, 1885
	Mary Rebecca	Oct. 14, 1868
	Seymour Legrand	April 24, 1871
	Ellis Bowman	Sept. 3, 1875
	Gladys Louise Husted . . . }	Nov. 28, 1886
	Dorothea Katharine Husted }	
DANIELL	*Moses Grant	April 19, 1865
	Emily Anna	Nov. 16, 1873
	Lucy Catherine	Dec. 18, 1875
	*Robert	Jan. 13, 1877
DREW	Elizabeth Porter	April 20, 1884
	Charles Dana Davis	Sept. 13, 1875
	Dora May	Aug. 22, 1877
	Elsa Caroline	Mar. 11, 1881
	Lucy Bartlett	Mar. 22, 1884
	Kathleen	June 24, 1886
EVANS	Maude May	Aug. 9, 1868
	Grace Ermina	April 19, 1870
	Kenneth Edward	Jan. 28, 1875
FISKE	Maud	July 21, 1865
	Harold Brooks	May 13, 1867
	Clarence Stoughton	May 10, 1869
	Ralph Browning	Nov. 16, 1870
	Ethel	July 22, 1872
	Herbert Huxley	Aug. 20, 1877
FROTHINGHAM, B. T.	Elizabeth White	Feb. 21, 1869
	*Thompson Goddard	Oct. 17, 1871
	John Whipple	June 8, 1878
	*Philip Hart	Feb. 22, 1881

FROTHINGHAM, W.	*Maria Louisa	Dec. 10, 1866
	Samuel	Aug. 7, 1868
*FULLERTON	*Arthur Warren	Sept. 8, 1868
	Walter	May 18, 1871
FURNESS	Anna Earle	May 17, 1876
	Alexander Ramsey	Oct. 18, 1877
	*Charles Eliot	Oct. 21, 1879
	Laura	Mar. 31, 1882
GILLET	*Mary Ann	Sept. 9, 1867
	Fannie	Nov. 3, 1871
	Louis Bliss	Dec. 23, 1880
GOODWIN	*Mary	Feb. 18, 1868
	Sarah Storer	Aug. 1, 1870
	Eleanor Greenwood	June 27, 1877
	Robert Elliot	Oct. 28, 1878
GREEN, A. W. . . .	Jane	May 3, 1880
	Mary	July 9, 1881
	*Arthur Williamson	Dec. 6, 1882
	Esther Margaret	April 16, 1885
	Charles Francis	Dec. 12, 1886
GREENHALGE . . .	*Nesmith	Aug. 28, 1873
	Frederic Brandlesome	July 21, 1875
	Harriet Nesmith	Dec. 10, 1878
GREENOUGH	Alice	Mar. 24, 1872
	William	July 15, 1874
	Marion Mansfield	Oct. 17, 1877
	Edith	Sept. 12, 1881
	Carroll	Jan. 30, 1883
GREW	*Robert Sturgis	Sept. 1, 1871
	Randolph Clark	Sept. 21, 1873
	Henry Sturgis	Nov. 1, 1875
	Joseph White	May 27, 1880
	Eleanor Jackson	Sept. 14, 1882
HALL	John De Camp	Sept. 10, 1877
	Dean	Dec. 14, 1883
HARRIS	Robert Van Kleeck	June 23, 1868
	Margaret	Oct. 23, 1870
	*William Thaddeus	Dec. 25, 1872
	Emma	Mar. 8, 1876
	*Edith Holbrook	July 7, 1878
	May Robinson	May 3, 1880

HASSAM	Eleanor	Mar. 20, 1879
HIGGINSON, F. L. . .	Francis Lee	Nov. 29, 1878
	Mary Cabot	Dec. 3, 1879
	Juliet	Mar. 6, 1881
	Barbara	Mar. 28, 1884
HORTON	*David Stone	Aug. 16, 1868
	Marion	Nov. 26, 1869
HOWLAND	Frances Bickford	Oct. 22, 1887
HUTCHINS	*Willie Fuller	Dec. 6, 1869
	Alexander	Jan. 4, 1871
	Lucy Camilla	June 16, 1873
	*Hiram	Aug. 26, 1875
	Amy	Dec. 11, 1876
	De Witt	Aug. 28, 1880
JACKSON	Charles	Mar. 10, 1877
	Robert Appleton	Nov. 24, 1878
	Susan	July 17, 1881
	George Schünemann	Mar. 10, 1884
	Frances Appleton	May 31, 1887
JENKS, H. F.	Henry Angier	Nov. 17, 1882
	Charles Fitch	Feb. 12, 1884
	Frederic Angier	Dec. 3, 1886
*JENKS, W. F.	Robert Darrah	Mar. 1, 1875
	Horace Howard	June 6, 1878
JONES, G. S.	Emma Clarence	Sept. 23, 1867
	Francis Gilmore	Dec. 9, 1869
	*George Emmerson	Dec. 16, 1872
	Ella May	May 15, 1878
	Chester Nye	May 6, 1881
KIDDER	*Edward Hartwell	July 17, 1867
	James Hathaway	Sept. 25, 1869
	Mary Grace	Jan. 2, 1878
KILBRETH	James Truesdell	June 23, 1873
LANGDON	Helen Haven	Nov. 5, 1870
	Francis Eustis	Aug. 3, 1872
LAWRENCE	William Richards	July 3, 1878
	Susan Dana	Aug. 20, 1879
LINCOLN	Serafina	Sept. 2, 1884
*LINDER	William	Sept. 18, 1870
LOMBARD, J.	Emily Rathburn	July 21, 1878

	Ethel Ayres	Mar. 2, 1880
	*Jessica	Sept. 12, 1881
	Edith	April 18, 1884
	Louise Ayres	Oct. 15, 1886
MARDEN	Francis Skiddy	June 12, 1867
	Marian Isabel	Aug. 11, 1870
	Lillie Butman	April 18, 1872
	Eleanor Gay	Mar. 9, 1876
MARSH	*Frank Walker	Nov. 7, 1873
	Edward	Feb. 9, 1877
MARSTON	Charles Edwin	Dec. 17, 1866
	Mabel Louise	Oct. 1, 1874
MASON	Marion Steedman	July 17, 1875
MORSE	Rose	July 4, 1871
	James Herbert	July 8, 1875
	William Gibbons	Dec. 14, 1877
NICHOLS	*William Nichols	Dec. 6, 1864
	*George Tolman	Jan. 10, 1867
	Clifford	Oct. 21, 1873
	Philip	July 25, 1875
PALMER	Elizabeth Cummings	Nov. 7, 1870
	Anna Mather	Dec. 26, 1872
	William Henry	Aug. 20, 1876
	Bertha	Nov. 21, 1879
	*George Kennedy	April 1, 1883
	Daniel Appleton	Dec. 27, 1884
	Alice	} July 11, 1887
	Marjorie	
PEARCE	McCloud	June 25, 1869
	Eliza Stockwell	Sept. 29, 1870
	James Lewis	Dec. 17, 1871
	Catherine	July 7, 1874
PILLSBURY	William Forrest	Dec. 17, 1867
	Arthur Low	Nov. 30, 1869
	*George Stephen	Feb. 18, 1871
	Bertha Marion	June 18, 1875
	Charles Stephen	Feb. 3, 1887
*POST	Lina Beatrice	Nov. 11, 1866
	Waldron Kintzing	July 7, 1868
	Regis Henri	Jan. 28, 1870

SHATTUCK	Corina Anna	Mar. 18, 1873
	Eleanor Cecilia Amalia	Nov. 19, 1875
SHELDON	*Alice	Sept. 17, 1869
	Wilmon Henry	April 4, 1875
SHREVE	Genevieve	Aug. 31, 1868
	Benjamin	Mar. 10, 1871
	Mary Daland	Sept. 27, 1873
SMITH	Rosalba Peale	June 14, 1871
	George Lawrence . . .	Dec. 2, 1873
	Clement Lawrence . .	April 14, 1875
	Edgar Lawrence . . .	May 6, 1882
*TABER	*Henry	June 20, 1867
	Gertrude Swift	July 4, 1868
TOMLINSON	Anna Clementine . . .	June 13, 1872
	Edith Eliza	Jan. 7, 1875
	Adelia Grover	May 6, 1877
	James Ellis	July 15, 1880
TOWNSEND	Robert Elmer	Feb. 7, 1868
	Frederic Edward . . .	Aug. 15, 1869
	Lilian Henrietta . . .	June 17, 1873
TUCK	Shirley Richardson . .	Aug. 5, 1874
	Henry Webster	May 5, 1877
	Rosamond	Feb. 27, 1879
VERPLANCK	Gulian Crommelin . . .	Dec. 9, 1876
	Judith Crommelin . . .	April 14, 1878
	Mary Brinckerhoff . .	Sept. 28, 1881
	William Samuel	Mar. 20, 1884
	Robert Sinclair	Aug. 15, 1885
WARREN, H. W . .	Mary Winslow	July 25, 1875
	Helen Farrar	Aug. 21, 1886
WARREN, J. C. . .	John	Sept. 6, 1874
	Joseph	Mar. 16, 1876
WELD	Louis Dwight Harvell .	April 18, 1882
WHEELER, E. S. . .	*Townsend	Sept. 24, 1867
	Elizabeth Townsend . .	July 27, 1873
	Frank Storer	Dec. 24, 1876
	Marion	June 8, 1880
	Reginald Tremaine . .	June 28, 1883
WHITE	Frances Hillard	Aug. 10, 1869
	Alexander Moss	Oct. 30, 1870

	Harold Tredway . . .	Oct. 10, 1875
	*Alfred Hillard . . .	Oct. 3, 1876
	Margaret Low . . .	Mar. 2, 1883
	235	
<i>Allen</i>	Josephine Francis . . .	Feb. 1, 1868
	Rebecca Gorham . . .	Oct. 12, 1869
	Louisa Ripley . . .	Nov. 21, 1871
	Hildegard	July 1, 1885
<i>Bellows</i>	*Mary Grahme . . .	} Mar. 29, 1867
	*Annie Morrill . . .	
	Mary Howland . . .	
		Sept. 18, 1878
* <i>Blake</i>	*a daughter	1868
<i>Dinsmoor</i>	William Parry	Nov. 29, 1875
	*Julia Fiske	Nov. 20, 1878
<i>Eustis</i>	Ellen	Aug. 5, 1871
	Laura	May 30, 1873
	Cartwright	Mar. 9, 1875
	Allan Chotard	Dec. 23, 1876
	Catherine	Jan. 2, 1879
	Herbert Lee	Nov. 24, 1880
	Richard	Sept. 8, 1882
	Laurance	Aug. 28, 1884
	Maud	Aug. 26, 1887
<i>Going</i>	Mabel	Dec. 21, 1868
	Gertrude	Jan. 2, 1870
	John Kendall	Oct. 29, 1871
<i>Howe</i>	Mary Helen	Aug. 15, 1865
	George Alpha	Aug. 6, 1867
	Katherine Lay	Oct. 10, 1868
	Frances Sylvia	July 8, 1871
	Franklin Theodore . . .	July 17, 1873
	Sarah Willard	Sept. 30, 1874
	Caleb William	Aug. 12, 1876
	*John Cowdin	Aug. 14, 1879
	Marie Agnes	Oct. 2, 1880
	*Robert Cowdin	Mar. 17, 1882
<i>Léve</i>	Alvah Maximilian . . .	Nov. 2, 1866
	Maurice Ambrose . . .	Sept. 13, 1874
<i>Richardson</i>	*Catherine Caroline . . .	Nov. 29, 1868
	James Scudday	Jan. 10, 1871

	Mary	June 13, 1872
	Marguerite Aubert . . .	Dec. 3, 1873
	Henry Leverich . . .	Mar. 21, 1875
	Jane Priestley	Nov. 23, 1877
	Rosina Bein	Jan. 2, 1880
	Catherine Caroline . .	Jan. 2, 1882
	Julia Hayden	Nov. 19, 1884
	Louise Rightor	May 27, 1886
<i>Strong</i>	Frederick	Jan. 16, 1869
<i>Ward</i>	*Edmund	Oct. 20, 1870
	Henrietta Ward . . .	April 23, 1872
	Anne Williston . . .	Dec. 26, 1874
	Susan Eliot	April 10, 1877
	Frances King	Nov. 16, 1880
		50
Total		285

DEATHS.

BOYNTON	Nov. 30, 1864
CRANE	Nov. 30, 1864
STEVENS, E. L.	April 18, 1865
HUBBARD	May 23, 1865
ETHERIDGE	Nov. 5, 1865
TABER	Oct. 5, 1868
HEATON	Sept. 9, 1869
LINDER	Jan. 18, 1872
WEBB	April 15, 1872
POST	July 5, 1872
BROOKS	Sept. 15, 1874
DAVIS	Oct. 10, 1874
FULLERTON	Nov. 13, 1877
MARVINE	Nov. 26, 1878
HUN	Mar. 14, 1880
JENKS, W. F.	Oct. 31, 1881
LUNT	April 7, 1887
MORIARTY	Mar. 6, 1888
	18
<i>Sewall</i>	Sept. 13, 1860
<i>Turner</i>	1861

<i>Dunn</i>	May 22, 1862
<i>Stevens, G. P.</i>	Aug. 12, 1862
<i>Gould, S. S.</i>	Sept. 17, 1862
<i>Brown, H. F.</i>	Mar. 3, 1863
<i>Van Bokkelen</i>	June 22, 1863
<i>Barker</i>	Sept. 18, 1863
<i>Boyd</i>	June 30, 1864
<i>Washburn</i>	Oct. 22, 1866
<i>Huidekoper</i>	Oct. 21, 1868
<i>Blake</i>	Nov. 15, 1872
<i>Ryan</i>	July 15, 1886
<i>Haslett</i>	Jan. 4, 1887
	<u>14</u>
Total	<u>32</u>

MASTERS OF ARTS.

July, 1866, R. Amory, Appleton, Baxter, Bishop, Bowditch, Brooks, Cross, Daniell, Davis, Denny, Field, Fiske, Fullerton, Goodwin, J. O. Green, Hall, Hassam, Heaton, S. S. Higginson, Howland, Hutchins, H. F. Jenks, W. F. Jenks, Kidder, Knapp, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lunt, Marden, Marvin, Mixter, Moriarty, Morison, Morse, Owen, Palmer, Pearce, Pillsbury, Putnam, Shreve, Stetson, Tomlinson, Townsend, Tuck, H. W. Warren, Waters, E. S. Wheeler, Winthrop; July, 1867, Shattuck; July, 1868, G. S. Jones; July, 1869, Drew, Langdon; July, 1871, Lathrop; July, 1872, Hayes. — 54.

CLASS MEETINGS.

A room in Holworthy Hall has always been open to the class for business and social meetings on Commencement, Alumni, and Commemoration Days.

Members present at the anniversary in 1864	42
“ “ “ “ 1865	47
“ “ “ “ 1866	63

Members present at the anniversary in	1867	.	.	.	.	.	29
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	53
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16

COMMEMORATION DAY, July 21, 1865. A day of public recognition at Cambridge of the services rendered to the country by graduates and students during the Rebellion. The following members of the class were present at the Dinner: —

Appleton, Bailey, Bishop, Bowditch, Clarke, Davis, Denny, Edwards, Evans, Fairchild, Gillet, Goodwin, Greenough, Grew, Hammond, Harris, Hassam, Heaton, H. F. Jenks, W. F. Jones, Lawrence, Léve, Lincoln, J. Lombard, Lunt, Morison, Pillsbury, Smith, Stetson, Taber, Tuck, Verplanck, J. C. Warren, M. D. Wheeler. — 34.

The FIRST TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, July 18, 1866. Kilbreth *presided*; Tuck was *Toast-master*; Brooks, *Chaplain* and *Odist*; and Lawrence, *Chorister*. Fifty-nine members were present.

The following toasts were offered by the Toast-master and happily responded to: —

1. "CLASS OF 1863. Endeared to each and all of us by so many happy memories. May our love for it increase with our increase of years."

Responded to by TOWNSEND.

The following Ode, by Brooks, was then sung to the air of "Lauriger Horatius : " —

Come to-night from every field
Where we each have striven ;
Let the strong come back, and stand
Where their strength was given.

Chorus. — Join the voices once again,
Long by distance parted ;
Absent, present, all are here,
Faithful, single-hearted.

Let them come in proud return,
All their first-fruits bringing ;
Gains of love and strength and praise,
They are Life's first winning.

Lay these at our Mother's feet ;
So, our love confessing,
She shall give in glad reward
Titles new and blessing.

Strengthened thus, oh, turn again
To our Life's endeavor ;
May such blessing keep us one
Forever and forever !

2. "ABSENT CLASSMATES. Absent but not forgotten. We trust not forgetful of us."

Responded to by STETSON.

3. "ALUMNI HALL. A plan which should receive from us not only our warm commendation, but hearty co-operation and liberal material aid."

Responded to by APPLETON.

4. "NON-GRADUATES. Though not graduates, still classmates, and as such warmly welcome here to-night."

Responded to by POST.

5. "HARVARD COLLEGE. Our venerable and beloved Alma Mater. May it be our most earnest endeavor to further her interests in every way, thus making what poor return we can for the many benefits we have received at her hands."

Responded to by FAIRCHILD.

6. "IN MEMORIAM. Let us sadly and reverently remember those of our classmates, who, had their lives been spared, might have been with us here to-night. Though their years were few, they have not lived in vain. May the lesson of their lives not be lost upon us."

Responded to by BROOKS.

7. "MARRIED MEN. May the apple of discord never fall into their domestic circle, but all go merry as their marriage bell."

8. "JEREMIAH CURTIN. Success to the noblest Russian of us all. Drink and salute each other with a holy kiss."

Responded to by ALL.

9. "BACHELORS. Matrimony and slavery for those who choose, but for us give us bachelorhood and freedom."

Responded to by A. W. GREEN.

10. "DIVINITY. May the few of our number who have chosen this profession do honor alike to it and to themselves. Like a little leaven may they leaven the whole loaf of '63."

Responded to by HENRY F. JENKS.

11. "THE ARMY. The right arm of our Government, to whose courage on so many hard-fought fields we owe the salvation and perhaps the very existence of our country."

Responded to by BENJAMIN T. FROTHINGHAM.

12. "THE NAVY. All honor to our gallant seamen, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude no less than to their brethren of the Army."

Responded to by LUNT.

13. "MEDICINE. May those of us who have adopted this noble calling prove ourselves in every way worthy of the title 'The Good Physician.'"

14. "THE MERCHANTS OF '63. May honesty and industry soon make them all Merchant Princes."

Responded to by WHITE.

15. "THE LAWYERS OF '63. May the law they practise have a little more gospel in it than is usually practised."

Responded to by SHELDON.

16. "THE LADIES. Though not present at this festive board, let them not be forgotten. Here's to the girls we have left behind us."

Responded to by STACKPOLE.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne" as of yore, there was no longer "a sound of revelry by night."

The SECOND TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 28, 1869. Marden *presided*; Bishop, *Chaplain*; Brooks, *Odist*. Thirty-three members were present.

The following Ode, by Brooks, was sung to the air of "Mourir pour la patrie : " —

Here's a cheer for the classmates whose faces,
 As we glance to the left and the right
 Adown the long vista of places,
 Are present to gladden our sight.
 Remember that our singing
 Could set "Old Harvard" ringing,
 And once more rend the sky
 With the old familiar cry,
 Hurrah, "Sixty-three!"
 Hurrah for our own "Sixty-three!"

Here's a health to the classmates now dwelling
 Afar, in the ends of the earth!
 May their hearts, with new happiness swelling,
 Re-echo our rollicking mirth!
 Would that our fond emotion
 Could span the rolling ocean,
 And carry to their ear
 The well-remembered cheer,
 Hurrah, "Sixty-three!"
 Hurrah for our own "Sixty-three!"

Here's a thought, in this moment of gladness,
 For the classmates whose journey is o'er;
 Who have gone from the world and its sadness
 To rest on a happier shore.

Recalling their brief story, —
 Brief, but replete with glory,
 Let us so live and die
 That our lessening band may cry,
 Hurrah, "Sixty-three!"
 Hurrah for our own "Sixty-three!"

And now once again, ere we sever,
 Repeat the familiar refrain,
 Sing like boys, if we can, though we never,
 No, never! shall be boys again.
 But, mid the swelling chorus,
 The past will rise before us,
 And for a while we'll be
 As careless, light, and free.
 Hurrah, "Sixty-three!"
 Hurrah for our own "Sixty-three!"

The THIRD TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 25, 1872. J. C. Warren *presided*; H. F. Jenks, *Chaplain*; Brooks, *Odist*. Thirty-eight members were present.

The following Ode, by Brooks, was sung to the air of "Sparkling and Bright:" —

The early bond has a strength beyond
 Dividing years and places;
 And no tie can be like the memory
 That every heart possesses.
Chorus. — Cheers three times three, raise merrily,
 For joy of this glad hour!
 An added cheer for each toilsome year
 Of gathered fruit and flower.

As we meet to-night in the newer light
 That with success has broken,
 Speak the love again, — sing the early strain, —
 Wherein our hope was spoken.

Each brother's life with its single strife
 Is a part of each other's story ;
 Every brother's gain, with its joy or pain,
 Adds a gleam to the common glory.

Never complete till the toilers meet
 In the peace of the latest reaping ;
 Yet the way is sure, and the end secure
 Of lives in each other's keeping.

The FOURTH TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 29, 1875. Goodwin *presided*; Bishop, *Chaplain*; B. T. Frothingham, *Odist*. Forty members were present.

The following Ode, by B. T. Frothingham, was sung to the air of "Auld Lang Syne : " —

With hand in hand, with heart to heart,
 Together met again,
 Let gladness waken, ere we part,
 The dear, familiar strain !
 " Again old joys " around us throng,
 Old faces smile once more ;
 And as we raise the grateful song,
 Love sparkles as of yore.

Yet first of all, those absent ones
 Affection would recall
 Who lived and died as Harvard's sons, —
 God's blessings on them all !
 And those in near or distant land,
 Denied our joy to share, —
 Still guide them, Father, by thy hand,
 And keep them in thy care !

O brothers ! though the passing years
 Bear us more swiftly on
 From all those joys and hopes and fears
 That made us, classmates, one, —

Yet will the memory of those days
 With constant lustre glow,
 And furnish strength in all our ways
 That only we can know.

Then let us drink with grateful hearts
 To her who calls us here,
 Whose reverend name new joy imparts,
 Our Alma Mater dear !
 And let us pledge the faithful vow, —
 Forever shall there be
 A shrine within our hearts, as now,
 For our own " Sixty-three " !

The following song, to the air of " Auld Lang Syne," was also composed for the occasion by Bowditch : —

What though our lot has been to feel
 Sharp sorrow, hard to bear !
 What though we've known the grief that brings
 Distrust, and e'en despair !
 We'll think of " Sixty-three," my boys,
 We'll think of " Sixty-three,"
 For naught could shake our trust, or make
 Us fear in " Sixty-three."

What though life's battle has not been
 A victory to all !
 What though in running life's hard race
 We may have chanced to fall !
 We'll think of " Sixty-three," my boys,
 We'll think of " Sixty-three,"
 For all was faith and trust and hope
 In dear old " Sixty-three."

What though our comrades pass away,
 With none to fill their place !
 What though from round this genial board
 We miss the well-known face !

We'll think of "Sixty-three," my boys,
 We'll think of "Sixty-three."
 In numbers strong, we marched along
 In dear old "Sixty-three."

Whate'er the past has brought to us
 Or coming years may bring,
 The present shall be full of joy
 While all our voices ring
 With cheers for "Sixty-three," my boys.
 Hurrah for "Sixty-three!"
 "So fill the cup of kindness up"
 For dear old "Sixty-three."

The FIFTH TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 25, 1878. Denny *presided*; H. F. Jenks, *Chaplain*; Greenhalge, *Odist*. Thirty-five members were present.

The following Ode, by Greenhalge, was sung to the air of "Portuguese Hymn: " —

Though youth may be waning and joys taking flight,
 The warmth of old friendships will cheer us to-night.
 True hearts that we leaned on in Life's beaming morn,
 We trust in you still!
 For nothing can chill
 The love of youth's fervor and purity born.

With Hope's banners streaming we marched to the fray, —
 Those banners droop, tattered and war-worn, to-day.
 But courage, companions! our swords must not rust.
 Though human endeavor,
 Unaided, fails ever,
 Our triumph is sure, for in God is our trust.

Crown Mem'ry with garlands! for, won by her wile,
 The Past, robbed of darkness, now gleams like a smile.
 Roll back, frowning years, all your grief and your care!
 Each soul, now set free,
 Fills night with its glee,
 And burns with new courage to do and to dare.

What proofs must we bring this rich welcome to win?
 A sword bright with triumphs o'er baseness and sin,
 A name from whose lustre Shame turns its dark face.
 And *thy* service, Duty,
 Clothe each life with beauty,
 And shed o'er our meeting the light of true grace !

The SIXTH TRIENNIAL DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 28, 1881. Drew *presided* ; Bishop, *Chaplain*. Thirty members were present.

The SEVENTH DINNER, on the TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the graduation of the class, took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 26, 1883. Bowditch *presided* ; Bishop, *Chaplain* ; Allen, *Odist* ; Lincoln, *Chorister*. Sixty members were present.

The following Ode, by Allen, was sung to the air of "Auld Lang Syne : " —

Come, brothers, give our cares the slip ;
 And, rusty though we grow,
 Come, sing the college comradeship
 Of twenty years ago.
 Those hopeful, foolish, happy days, —
 Their like we ne'er shall see ;
 So let each loyal classmate praise
 The Class of " Sixty-three."

We sing those early friends and true
 Whom time shall never part ;
 Whatever later ties we knew,
 None come so near the heart.
 We clasp once more the loving hand,
 The well-known faces see,
 And here again together stand,
 The Class of " Sixty-three."

We others hail, with bated breath,
 A shadowy honored band, —
 Our classmates dear who sleep in death
 And in God's presence stand.
 We knew them brave and true and good ;
 Now they have gone to be
 The first fruits of our brotherhood, —
 The Class of " Sixty-three."

Farewell ! O faded, tender Past !
 All hail ! O living Now !
 Our callow boyhood could not last ;
 To sterner tasks we bow.
 We pledge, dear Harvard, mother fair,
 Our loyal love to thee,
 And friendship always, everywhere,
 To the Class of " Sixty-three."

The following song, composed by Daniell, was sung by him to the
 air of "The King of the Cannibal Islands : " —

Twenty years have passed away,
Only twenty years let's say,
 And here we are as blithe and gay
 As when we were twenty years younger.

Only twenty years to-day !
 We're some of us bald and some of us gray,
 But all of us jolly ; then what do you say
 To a toast to the health of each other ?

[*Repeat first verse as chorus.*]

Does any one say we're growing old
 Because of the twenty years now told ?
 Just think of those venerable *duffers* bold
 Who'll head the procession to-morrow !

Thirty years must come and go
 (Twenty and thirty make fifty, you know)
 Ere *we* can to Commencement go
 And get our dinner for nothing.

Boys we are and still shall be,
 Though children climb upon our knee,
 And though we know we soon may see
 Our sons in our places at Harvard.

Then give us a shake of your dexter fist, —
 A grasp as warm as heart can list, —
 No matter at all if it raises a blist-
 Er, rum-ty-id-i-ty-i-do.

The EIGHTH DINNER took place at the Parker House, Boston, June 29, 1886. Lincoln *presided*; Bishop, *Chaplain*. Twenty-seven members were present.

Members of the Class present at the Class Dinner in	1866	.	.	59
“ “ “ “	1869	.	.	33
“ “ “ “	1872	.	.	38
“ “ “ “	1875	.	.	40
“ “ “ “	1878	.	.	35
“ “ “ “	1881	.	.	30
“ “ “ “	1883	.	.	60
“ “ “ “	1886	.	.	27

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS PRESENT ON COMMENCEMENT DAYS.

	'64	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	
Amory, C. W.	x	x	x			x														x			x	4	
Amory, R.	x	x	x					x				x		x	x	x	x			x				8	
Appleton	x	x	x							x			x	x	x	x	x			x				9	
Ayres																				x				1	
Bagley																								10	
Bailey								x				x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	11	
Baxter	x	x						x	x								x	x	x		x	x	x	19	
Bishop	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x		
Blair																				x					
Boit																									
Bowditch									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	17	
Boynton	*										*														
Brooks				x				x				x	x							x				3	
Brown, J. M.			x	x			x	x			x	x					x	x				x	x	10	
Brown, M.			x				x										x							2	
Clarke																									
Colb.																									
Comte				x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				16	
Craie																									
Cronwell	*																								
Cross				x										x						x				3	
Curtin																									
Dabney																									
Daniell				x				x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	15	
Davis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	22	
Denny	x	x	x	x																				6	
Drew	x	x	x																					10	
Edwards	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x						4	
Emerson	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x										x	13	
Etheridge			*																						
Evaus	x	x	x																					1	
Fairchild	x	x	x	x																x	x	x	x	4	
Field																				x	x	x	x	5	
Fiske	x	x	x																	x	x	x	x	3	
Foster				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x		18	
Freeman				x																				1	
French																									
Frothingham, B. T.	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	20	
Frothingham, W.				x																x				5	
Fullerton															*									1	
Furness	x																							2	
Gillet																								4	
Goodwin				x																				2	
Green, A. W.	x	x	x	x																				15	
Green, J. O.	x	x																						2	
Greenhalge																								12	
Greenough																								16	
Grew																								7	
Hall	x																							7	
Hanmond																								3	
Harris																								7	
Haseltine																								3	
Hassam																								3	
Hayes																								22	
Heaton																								13	
Higginson, F. L.						*																		2	
Higginson, S. S.																								6	
Horton																								2	
Howland																								1	
Hubbard																								1	
Hun																									
Hutchins																									
Jackson																								2	
Jenks, H. F.	x	x	x																					11	
Jenks, W. F.	x	x	x																					23	
Jones, G. S.																								1	
Kidder																								5	
Kilbreth																								7	
Knapp	x	x	x																					10	
Langdon																								2	
Lathrop																								4	
Lawrence																								7	
Lincoln	x	x	x																					24	
Linder																								6	
Lombard, J.																								9	
Loring																									

[illegible]



THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the foundation of Harvard College was commemorated at Cambridge, Nov. 5-8, 1886. The following members of the class were present: —

C. W. Amory, R. Amory, Ayres, Baxter, Bishop, Boit, Bowditch, J. M. Brown, M. Brown, Dabney, Daniell, Denny, French, B. T. Frothingham, Greenhalge, Hammond, Harris, Hassam, Hayes, F. L. Higginson, Jackson, H. F. Jenks, Kidder, Knapp, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lincoln, J. Lombard, Loring, Marden, Marsh, Mason, Mixter, Morison, Owen, Palmer, Pingree, Shattuck, Smith, Tomlinson, Tuck, Wales, J. C. Warren, Weld, White, Winthrop. — 46.

THE STATUE OF JOHN HARVARD.

The statue of Rev. John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, was a gift to the University of SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE. It is an ideal one, in bronze, designed by Daniel C. French, of Concord, and is placed in the south end of the enclosure in which Memorial Hall stands. On the front of the pedestal, which is of fine-hammered granite, is inscribed in gilt letters: —

JOHN HARVARD
FOUNDER
1638.

The seal, in bronze, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, is let into the stone on the southern face. On the northern face is the seal of Harvard College. On the rear face are the words: —

GIVEN BY
SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE
JUNE 17, 1883.

The statue was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 15, 1884.

THE CLASS FUND.

The Class Fund amounted, on June 1, 1888, exclusive, and after the payment of the amount appropriated for the Memorial Window, to \$3,606.60.

Of this amount \$3,260.46 is invested in the joint and several notes of Jackson, F. L. Higginson, and Bowditch, who kindly offered to assume the responsibility of investing the Fund for the benefit of the class, and to give their notes, in the following form: —

§

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1882.

Received of Arthur Lincoln, Secretary of the Class of 1863, H. U., thousand dollars, which we jointly and severally promise to pay to him or his successor on or before two years from date, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. We further agree to pay over to said Lincoln or his successor, on or before two years from date, all profits which we may make on said thousand dollars (after deducting the aforesaid interest), and to pay the said sum of thousand dollars within two weeks after he may demand the same, if the said class, at its annual meeting in the year 1882, shall disapprove of this loan to us.

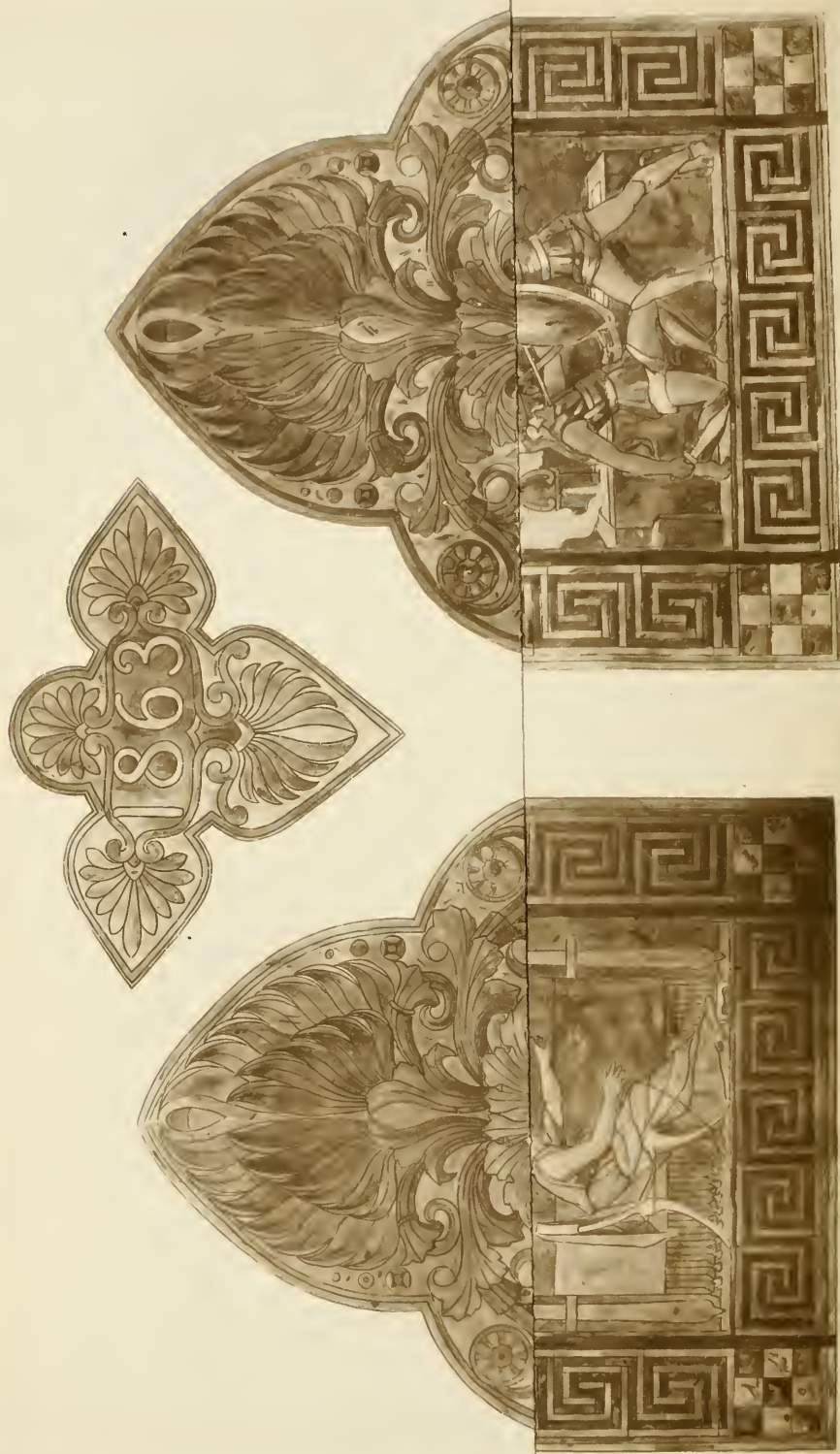
C. C. JACKSON.

F. L. HIGGINSON.

CHARLES P. BOWDITCH.

There is a balance of \$346.14 in cash in the hands of the Class Secretary.

The expenses of the Class Dinners and of Commencement Days are now paid from the Fund, and there are no longer any assessments. It is hoped that no occasion will arise hereafter for any general call to increase the Class Fund in order to defray the ordinary expenses. The cost of printing the Class Secretary's Report this year, and the expense of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner, will be large, however; and contributions to the Fund are always welcome. The final disposition of the Fund must eventually be determined upon. Some similar funds have already been appropriated to scholarships or other special objects. Others have been given to the Government of the College; the class retaining the income, the College to have the principal eventually.



THE MEMORIAL WINDOW.

THE CLASS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

The Class Subscription Fund was raised for the purpose of providing the University with a fund, the income of which could be used for any purpose except the erection and repairs of buildings. The Class of 1863 contributed \$1,870 to this Fund.

THE MEMORIAL WINDOW.

At the annual meeting of the class, held on Commencement Day, June 28, 1882, it was

Voted, That it is advisable to place a MEMORIAL WINDOW in Alumni Hall; that a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, be joined to the Class Committee (Lincoln, Waters, Drew, and H. F. Jenks), with full powers to procure a memorial window and place it in Alumni Hall; the expense to be borne by the Class Fund, which, however, shall not be reduced thereby below three thousand dollars.

The chairman of the meeting, Tuck, appointed Bowditch, Greenough, F. L. Higginson, Daniell, and Jackson. The joint committee subsequently invited Boit, who had returned from Europe, to act with them, that the class might have the benefit of his experience and taste. This committee held many meetings, discussed many suggestions and subjects for the window not already adopted by other classes, had interviews with several artists and considered the various designs submitted by them, and finally, in December, 1887, entered into a contract with Mr. Frederic Crowninshield [Harv. 1866] of New York City to prepare for the class a stained glass window representing the "PARTING OF HECTOR FROM ANDROMACHE AND ASTYANAX," to be placed in Memorial Hall before Commencement Day, 1888. This window, in memory of those classmates who fell in the late war, was completed on Memorial Day, May 30, 1888, and is now in position.

MEMORIAL HALL, so familiar to most of the class, has never been seen by all. For the benefit of the absent members it may be proper to say that it was erected by the association of the Alumni

of Harvard College as a Memorial, commemorative of the graduates and students of the College who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late Rebellion. The structure stands upon the Delta, and embraces three principal parts: the Dining Hall and the Transept, with its memorial tablets, both composing the memorial portion of the building; and the Sanders Theatre. The corner-stone was laid on Oct. 6, 1870. The Dining Hall and Memorial Transept were finished and dedicated in 1874, and the Theatre was completed in 1876.

On the outside, over the south portal, is the inscription, —

MEMORIAE · EORVM
 QUI · IN · SEDIBVS · INSTITVTI
 MORTEM · PRO · PATRIA · OPPETIVERVNT
 CIO · D · CCC · LX · I — CIO · D · CCC · LX · V

On the inside wall of the Transept is the inscription, —

THIS HALL
 COMMEMORATES THE PATRIOTISM
 OF THE GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF THIS UNIVERSITY
 WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES
 DURING THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION
 AND UPON THESE TABLETS
 ARE INSCRIBED THE NAMES OF THOSE AMONG THEM
 WHO DIED IN THAT SERVICE.

Among the tablets in the Transept are the following, in memory of the members of the Class of 1863 who died: —

1863

AUGUSTUS BARKER.

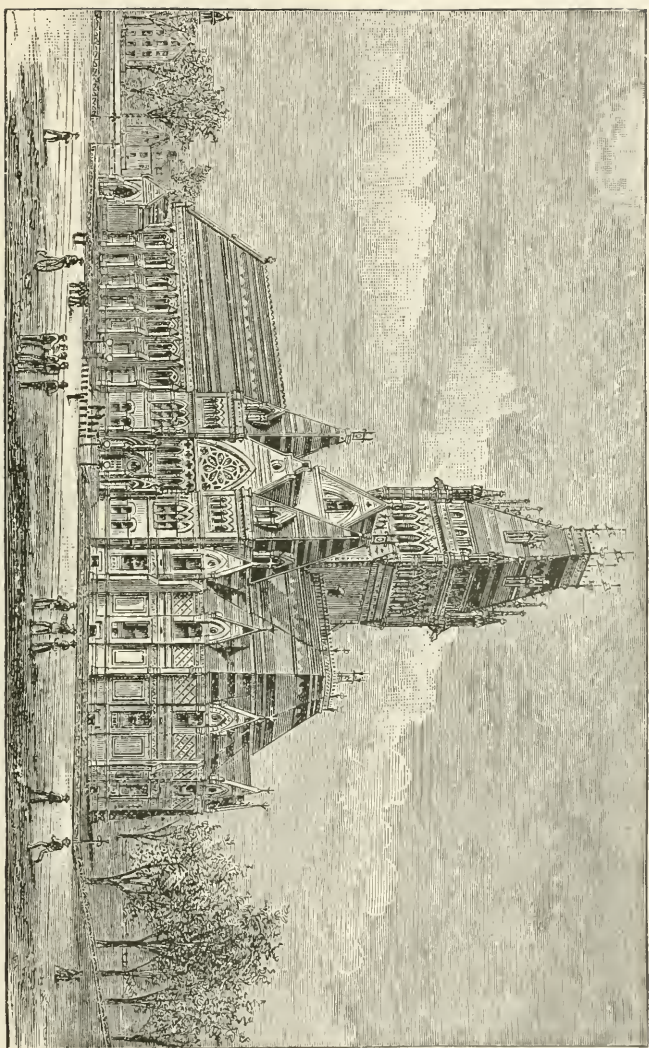
18 September, 1863.

WINTHROP PERKINS BOYNTON.

30 November, 1864. Honey Hill, S. C.

HENRY FRENCH BROWN.

3 March, 1863.



MEMORIAL HALL.

WILLIAM DWIGHT CRANE.

30 November, 1864. Honey Hill, S. C.

HORACE SARGENT DUNN.

22 May, 1862.

SAMUEL SHELTON GOULD.

17 September 1862. Antietam.

EDWARD LEWIS STEVENS.

18 April, 1865. Boykin's Mills, S. C.

GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS.

12 August, 1862.

The Dining Hall in the Memorial Hall is about one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty feet wide, and contains nine transverse bays between open-timbered trusses. Each bay has one window looking towards the north and one towards the south; and each window is in two parts, with trefoil between. The bottom of the glass is twenty and a half feet from the floor. The windows are about twelve and a half feet high from the bottom of the glass to the top of the trefoil, and eight and a half feet wide.

The regulations adopted by the President and Fellows of the College require "that each window shall contain two typical or historical figures, about the size of life;" that the squares or panels below each figure shall be occupied by "characteristic ornamentation or by an episode with grouped figures;" that the borders "shall be in a style coeval with the subject;" and "that the windows shall be made to admit as much light as is consistent with their decorative purpose." Modern subjects are to be avoided. It will be seen that this Hall becomes a Valhalla, with its typical and historical figures celebrating the virtues of heroes and scholars.

The Memorial Window of the Class of 1863 is in the central bay on the north side, directly over the dais or platform used by presiding officers, etc., and is in one of the most conspicuous places in the Hall.

The following description of the window has been prepared by Mr. Crowninshield:—

"Before attempting to explain my interpretation of the 'Parting of Hector from Andromache and the infant Astyanax,' it would be

well to state, that the President and Fellows of the University, acting under the advice of the architects, Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt, impose upon the artist certain conditions of form and transparency of material, in order to secure decorative uniformity in the series of portrait windows, as well as an adequate supply of light. One of these conditions is, that each figure shall be framed by a border coeval in style with the subject, — a condition that prohibits a continuous composition such as the one chosen, and precludes the expressive action which contiguity would suggest.

“Whether or not any effort should be made to treat the scene from a strictly archæological point of view, was the object of much meditation and some research. But such a halo of mystery environs the Homeric epics, and the attribution of dates by Schliemann to his treasure-troves both at Mycenæ and Ilios is so hypothetical, and these ‘finds’ offer so little in the way of data to build upon (even with infinite pains the structure would surely be modern), that I decided to abandon the idea of an historical restoration, and to adopt the plan of handling the subject from what may be called the typical Greek standpoint, avoiding any inelegant archaisms. The Greeks themselves worked in this way, treating the Homeric legends according to the highest ideal of the moment, abjuring historical quaintness or any beauty-sacrificing detail. Those eloquent relics of antiquity, the vases, furnished me with models for most of my accessories, which, if they have any date at all, are anterior to Pericles (in whose day the women’s garments were somewhat more severe); but in the drawing of the figures I have endeavored to catch the graceful yet sober movement which is the characteristic of the inimitable creations of his epoch.

“The youthful appearance given to Hector might reasonably be criticised, as well as the fact that he has been represented beardless. But inasmuch as the windows are to symbolize the uprising of college boys and their subsequent fate, this artistic license seemed to me not only justifiable but imperative. The pictures themselves, reinforced by Homer’s lines, which are here quoted, can tell the story more concisely than any words that I might write. Let it suffice for me to say, that the scene takes place on the causeway, outside the Scaean gates, leading down to the plain of Troy, which forms the background of the pictures. Through it flows the Scamander, wending its tortuous way to the Hellespont. On the horizon there is a glimpse of the blue Aegean Sea, from which rise the

mountains of Samothrace and Imbros. Thoroughly to understand the artistic conception of the windows, one should read the greater part of the sixth book ; but these are the lines that directly explain the composition, namely :

αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ,
καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν.

[ILIAD, Lib. VI. 472, 473.]

Ὡς εἰπὼν, ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
παῖδ' ἑόν· ἥ δ' ἄρα μιν κηῶδεϊ δέξατο κόλπῳ,
δακρυόεν γελάσασα. πόσις δ' ἐλέησε νοήσας,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἕκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Δαιμονίη, μή μοί τι λῆν ἀκαχίξειο θυμῷ.
οὐ γάρ τίς μ' ὑπὲρ αἴσαν ἀνὴρ Ἄϊδι προΐαψαι.
μοῖραν δ' οὐτινὰ φημι πεφνυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
οὐ κακόν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλόν, ἐπὴν ταπρῶτα γένηται.
ἀλλ' εἰς οἶκον ἰούσα τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε,
ἱστόν τ', ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι κέλευε
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει
πᾶσιν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μάλιστα, τοῖ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάασιν.

[ILIAD, Lib. VI. 482-493.]

“ ‘ Instantly illustrious Hector took the helmet from his head, and laid it all-glittering on the ground.’

“ ‘ Thus having said, he placed the boy in the hands of his beloved spouse ; but she, smiling tearfully, received him in her fragrant bosom. Her husband regarding her, pitied her, and soothed her with his hand, and addressed her, and said : “ Beloved, be not at all too sad in thine heart on my account. For no man shall send me prematurely to the shades. But I think there is no one of men who has escaped fate, neither the coward nor the brave man, after he has once been born. But do thou, going home, take care of thy own works, thy web and distaff, and command thy maids to perform their task ; but war shall be a care to all the men who are born in Ilium, and particularly to me.” ’¹

“ Two incidents from the story of Hector and Andromache were originally designed for the small panels beneath the large pictures. They were the closing scenes of the fatal drama opened in the compositions above, and represented respectively the death of

¹ Buckley's translation.

Hector outside the walls of Troy, near 'the wide, handsome stone basins, where the wives and fair daughters of the Trojans used to wash their splendid garments;' and Andromache at her web, when 'she heard the shriek and wailing from the tower, . . . and the shuttle fell from her hand.' The architects, however, desiring more light than these panels with the episodes admitted, these compositions were abandoned, and they were replaced by decorative motives.

"The execution of the windows has occupied about five months of continuous labor in the artist's own studio and under his immediate supervision."

The heliotype of the window shows the design with the original panels, containing the episodes referred to in Mr. Crowninshield's description.

The total cost of the window, including all incidental expenses and the architects' commissions, is \$3,500.

THE HARVARD MEMORIAL FUND.

The Harvard Memorial Fund was raised for the purpose of erecting Memorial Hall. The Class of 1863 contributed \$3,475 to this Fund.

ADDRESSES.

Notice of any change in address should be sent at once to the Class Secretary, especially as the College authorities rely upon the Class Secretaries for the addresses of the Alumni.

- AMORY, C. W., 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.
AMORY, DR. ROBERT, 279 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
APPLETON, NATHAN, Somerset Club, Boston, Mass.
AYRES, MARSHALL, 12 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
BAGLEY, C. S., 1132 15th Street, Denver, Col.
BAILEY, A. J., 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
BAXTER, GEORGE L., Somerville, Mass.
BISHOP, REV. T. W., Salem, Mass.
BLAIR, ALBERT, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
BOIT, E. D., JR., care Hottinguer et Cie, Paris, France.
BOWDITCH, C. P., 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
BROWN, JOHN M., 254 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
BROWN, MELVIN, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
CLARKE, HASWELL C., Kankakee, Ill.
COBB, FREDERICK, 179 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMTE, AUGUSTE, 534½ California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
CROMWELL, FREDERIC, care Mutual Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.
CROSS, DR. T. M. B., 280 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
CURTIN, JEREMIAH, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.
DABNEY, G. S., 136 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
DANIELL, M. G., 11 Schuyler Street, Roxbury, Mass.
DENNY, CLARENCE H., Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.
DREW, EDWARD B., West Newton, Mass.
EDWARDS, H. J., 247 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
EMERSON, CHARLES, Concord, Mass.
EVANS, REV. SAMUEL E., Duxbury, Mass.

- FAIRCHILD, CHARLES S., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
FIELD, W. GIBSON, 394 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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FOSTER, CHARLES M., Topeka, Kansas.
FREEMAN, JOHN W., care Mrs. Walter Tillman, Troy, N. Y.
FRENCH, J. D. W., 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.
FROTHINGHAM, B. T., 74 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
FROTHINGHAM, W., 258 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
FURNESS, CHARLES ELIOT, care Dawes E. Furness, Foxburg, Penn.
GILLET, J. A., 109 East 76th Street, New York, N. Y.
GOODWIN, FRANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
GREEN, A. W., 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
GREEN, DR. J. ORNE, 182 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
GREENHALGE, F. T., Lowell, Mass.
GREENOUGH, WILLIAM, 41 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.
GREW, EDWARD S., 185 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
HALL, J. D., Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.
HAMMOND, Rev. W. W., Philadelphia, Penn.
HARRIS, Rev. THOMAS R., 1446 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
HASELTINE, A. C., care M. Georges Petit, 12 Rue Godet de Mauroy, Paris, France.
HASSAM, JOHN T., 47 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
HAYES, ALEXANDER L., Cambridge, Mass.
HIGGINSON, F. L., 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.
HIGGINSON, S. S., care Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
HORTON, J. M., care N. Y., L. E. & W. Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
HOWLAND, WILLIAM M., 156 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HUTCHINS, E. A., Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.
JACKSON, C. C., 24 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
JENKS, Rev. H. F., Canton, Mass.
JONES, GEORGE S., 1623 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.,
or School Department, Harrisburg, Penn.
KIDDER, E. H., 10 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.
KILBRETH, J. T., 230 East 18th Street, New York, N. Y.
KNAPP, A. M., Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
LANGDON, Dr. FRANCIS E., Portsmouth, N. H.
LATHROP, Dr. WILLIAM H., Lowell, Mass.
LAWRENCE, Rev. ARTHUR, Stockbridge, Mass.
LINCOLN, ARTHUR, 8 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
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- LORING, F. C., 37 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
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MARSTON, ELIAS H., Phillips School, Boston, Mass.
MASON, DR. A. L., 265 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
MIXTER, GEORGE, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
MORISON, GEORGE S., 35 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
MORSE, J. H., 423 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
NICHOLS, WILLIAM, 10 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.
OWEN, ROSCOE P., 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
PALMER, WILLIAM H., 12 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
PEARCE, JAMES L., 3205 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
PECK, THOMAS B., Walpole, N. H.
PERRY, DR. JAMES L., 79 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.
PILLSBURY, W. L., Champaign, Ill.
PINGREE, DAVID, Salem, Mass.
PRATT, HERBERT J., care Baring Bros. and Co., London, Eng.
PUTNAM, WILLIAM H., Lunenburg, Mass.
RAND, JOHN H., Broadway and 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
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SHREVE, DR. O. B., Salem, Mass.
SMITH, CLEMENT L., Cambridge, Mass.
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TOMLINSON, GEORGE S., 3 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.
TOWNSEND, DR. H. E., 101 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
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VERPLANCK, R. N., Fishkill, N. Y.
WALES, B. READ, Custom House, Boston, Mass.
WARREN, H. W., P. O. Box 33, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
WARREN, DR. J. COLLINS, 58 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
WATERS, CLIFFORD C., Pingree, Dakota Territory.
WELD, STUART F., Hyde Park, Mass.
WHEELER, EDMUND S., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
WHEELER, MOSES D., care M. M. Johnston, Stapleton, Staten
Island, N. Y.
WHITE, WILLIAM AUG., P. O. Box 619, New York, N. Y.
WINTHROP, JOHN, Stockbridge, Mass.

- Allen, Rev. Fred. B.*, 132 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
Allyn, John, 30 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Almy, John P., care Fiedler, Moeldner, and Co., Boston, Mass.
Barnard, John C., Worcester, Mass.
Bellows, J. G., Walpole, N. H.
Dinsmoor, Dr. George R., Keene, N. H.
Eustis, Cartwright, 74 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.
Fearing, C. F., Union Club, 1 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.
Going, H. B., 130 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
Gould, A. F., Lexington, Mass.
Howe, Franklin T., care Washington Post, Washington, D. C.
Jones, William F., 176 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Léve, A. M., West Townsend, Mass.
Lombard, Dr. J. S., care Baring Bros. and Co. London, England.
Richardson, W. P., 33 Carondelet Street (Denegre Building), New Orleans, La.
Strong, J. L. G., Office of Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ward, Edmund A., Union Club, 1 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

CLASS SONG.

Words by FREDERICK BROOKS.

Alr, Mourir pour la Patrie.

Con anima.

f We are one in the joy and the sor - row; We are one in the
loss and the gain; Not a - lone in the hope of to - mor - row, But in
CHORUS. *ff* mem - o - ries glad that re - main. A - gain old joys are o'er us, Old
voi - ces fill our cho - rus, And ev - er thro' the years, We shall hear our part - ing
ff cheers: Hur rah, Six - ty - three! Hur - rah for our own Six - ty - three!

'Tis the parting of brother from brother,
Yet to-day shall but strengthen the bond;
It shall stretch from one year and another,
Only lost in the Union beyond.

Make the voice of our gladness the clearer!
It must speak in our trouble and toll;
Draw the ranks of our brotherhood nearer!
They may narrow, but must not recoil.

For our place has already been taken
By the lives whose glad labor is done;
By their glory, which cannot be shaken,
We are pledged to their contest till won.

